



FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report

2023 – Revised Template

Period covered: 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

Table of contents

1. BASIC PROJECT DATA	2
2. PROGRESS TOWARDS ACHIEVING PROJECT OBJECTIVE(S) (DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE)	5
3. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS (IP).....	18
4. SUMMARY ON PROGRESS AND RATINGS	41
5. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS (ESS)	45
6. RISKS	47
7. FOLLOW-UP ON MID-TERM REVIEW OR SUPERVISION MISSION (ONLY FOR PROJECTS THAT HAVE CONDUCTED AN MTR)	60
8. MINOR PROJECT AMENDMENTS	67
9. STAKEHOLDERS' ENGAGEMENT.....	70
10. GENDER MAINSTREAMING	73
11. KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES	75
12. INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES INVOLVEMENT	79
13. CO-FINANCING TABLE	80

1. Basic Project Data

General Information

Region:	RAP
Country (ies):	Indonesia, Timor-Leste
Project Title:	Enabling Transboundary Cooperation for Sustainable Management of the Indonesian Sea (ISLME)
FAO Project Symbol:	GCP/RAS/289/GFF
GEF ID:	5768
GEF Focal Area(s):	International Waters
Project Executing Partners:	Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) of Indonesia and Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF) of Timor-Leste
Initial project duration (years):	48 months (extended now)
Project coordinates: <i>This section should be completed ONLY by:</i> a) Projects with 1st PIR; b) In case the geographic coverage of project activities has changed since last reporting period.	<i>[Projects in a) and b) categories should indicate YES here and provide the geocoded data in Annex 2]</i>

Project Dates

GEF CEO Endorsement Date:	6 September 2016 (CEO Endorsement)
Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :	20 July 2017
Project Implementation End Date/NTE¹:	19 July 2021
Revised project implementation End date (if approved) ²	31 December 2023

Funding

GEF Grant Amount (USD):	USD 4,000,000
Total Co-financing amount (USD)³:	USD 25,114,000
Total GEF grant delivery (as of June 30, 2023 (USD):	USD 3,107,402
Total GEF grant actual expenditures (excluding commitments) as of June 30, 2023 (USD)⁴:	USD 2,784,382
Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2023⁵	USD 24,225,008

¹ As per FPMIS

² If NTE extension has been requested and approved by the FAO-GEF Coordination Unit.

³ This is the total amount of co-financing as included in the CEO Document/Project Document.

⁴ The amount should show the values included in the financial statements generated by IMIS.

⁵ Please refer to the Section 13 of this report where updated co-financing estimates are requested and indicate the total co-financing amount materialized.

M&E Milestones

Date of Last Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting:	23 Aug 2022
Expected Mid-term Review date⁶:	Aug 2023
Actual Mid-term review date (if already completed):	19 Nov 2021 (completed)
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date⁷:	Completion by 30 Nov 2023
Tracking tools (TT)/Core indicators (CI) updated before MTR or TE stage (provide as Annex)	<i>[It is mandatory for projects to update the TT or CI before Mid-Term or Terminal Evaluation stage. For projects that have a planned MTR or TE in the next fiscal year, please indicate YES here and provide the updated TT or CI as Annex.] Yes</i>

Overall ratings

Overall rating of progress towards achieving objectives/ outcomes (cumulative):	S
Overall implementation progress rating:	S
Overall risk rating:	Low

ESS risk classification

Current ESS Risk classification:	LOW
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Status

Implementation Status (1st PIR, 2nd PIR, etc. Final PIR):	5 th PIR
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Project Contacts

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Institution	E-mail
Project Coordinator (PC)	Chavakat Manghat Muralidharan, Regional Project Coordinator, FAO Indonesia	Muralidharan.ChavakatManghat@fao.org
Budget Holder (BH)	Rajendra Aryal, FAO Representative for Indonesia and Timor-Leste, FAOID	Rajendra.Aryal@fao.org

⁶ The Mid-Term Review (MTR) should take place after the 2nd PIR, around half-point between EOD and NTE. The MTR report in English should be submitted to the GEF Secretariat within 4 years of the CEO Endorsement date.

⁷ The Terminal Evaluation date should be discussed with OED 6 months before the project's NTE date.

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2. Progress towards Achieving Project Objective(s) (Development Objective)

(All inputs in this section should be cumulative from project start, not annual)

Please indicate the project's main progress towards achieving its objective(s) and the cumulative level of achievement of each outcome since the start of project implementation.

Project or Development Objective	Outcomes	Outcome indicators ⁸	Baseline	Mid-term TargetMid-term Target ⁹	End-of-project Target	Cumulative progress ¹⁰ since project start Level (and %) at 30 June 2023	Progress rating ¹¹
	Outcome 1						
	Outcome 1.1 Regional agreement on the transboundary threats and their root causes to marine environment (including fisheries) in the ISLME	Regional agreement (TDA) endorsed by stakeholders	Limited information on transboundary issues and their root causes, and limited analysis of Provincial level management capacity and processes Limited information on transboundary issues and their root	TDA completed and approved by two national TDA-SAP Technical Groups, and then the Project Steering Committee (by end of Year 2)	Regional agreement (TDA) endorsed by stakeholders	The TDA process has finally undergone all the essential steps of TDA content planning, thematic studies, stakeholder and national and regional scientific advisory group consultations, casual chain analysis, leverage points development. The TDA is in the final draft stage approved by the Regional Advisory Group. The final editing and approval by FAO/ GEF and the Project Steering committee is awaited. (90%)	MS

⁸ This is taken from the approved results framework of the project.

⁹ Some indicators may not identify mid-term targets at the design stage (refer to approved results framework) therefore this column should only be filled when relevant.

¹⁰ Please report on results obtained in terms of Global Environmental Benefits and Socio-economic co-benefits as well.

¹¹ Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: **Highly Satisfactory** (HS), **Satisfactory** (S), **Moderately Satisfactory** (MS), **Moderately Unsatisfactory** (MU), **Unsatisfactory** (U), and **Highly Unsatisfactory** (HU). Refer to Annex 1.

			causes, and limited analysis of Provincial level management capacity and processes				
	Outcome 1.2 An agreed and endorsed Strategic Action Program (SAP) to ensure the long-term institutional and financial sustainability of the ISLME fisheries and marine ecosystem signed off by the appropriate ministers in both countries	SAP endorsed by stakeholders	No plans or strategies for transboundary management of the ISLME, including a regional SAP or harmonized NAPS, have ever been developed, and to date interventions have been fragmented, site specific and largely uncoordinated	National Action Plans are completed and endorsed nationally by the end of year 3, and include gender sensitive targets and actions (GEF 6 gender indicator, 2) (This mid-term target is adjusted to suit the output mid-term targets)	By the end of year 4: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ISLME SAP is completed and signed off by the appropriate ministers in both countries. A strategy is developed for ISLME SAP implementation (post-project), including for sustainable financing and a system to monitor the performance of SAP implementation over the medium and long-terms	Due to delay in the TDA process the SAP was also delayed. As on 30 June 2023, two Regional TDA SAP Advisory group meeting are completed and the vision and Goals are developed. The SAP objectives are in finalisation. The M&E indicators for action plan and key points for National action plans are being drafted. The National Action plan finalisation with stakeholders and developing regional SAP yet to be done before the SAP finalisation (expected In September 2023) and endorsement (by October 2023) (40%)	MS
	Outcome 2						
	Outcome 2.1. Ecosystem Approaches to Fisheries Management (EAFM) and	Number of Fisheries Management Plans (FMPs) based on EAFM under	FMPs based on EAFM exist for each Fisheries Management area (FMP)	Initiated in Year 1	6 FMPs based on EAFM prepared and approved in consultation with	INDONESIA Overall, in Indonesia four existing area based EAFM management plans and one fishery commodity-based plan have been reviewed and revised under implementation. Two other fishery management plans developed and	S

	Ecosystem-Based Management (EBM) utilized for sustainable marine management	implementation, and that incorporate gender dimensions (GEF 6 gender indicator 4)	and among species for blue swimming crab		stakeholders at project pilot sites by the end of year 3	<p>under Government approval stage. All have socio economic factors addressed including gender. Three plans developed in Timor-Leste</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A national capacity needs assessment of relevant institutions for fisheries and coastal natural resource management from EAFM perspective carried out. 2. EAFM assessment of five commodities the lobster, mud crab, snapper, grouper and blue swimming crabs carried out where gender aspects are covered and its EAFM mapping completed 3. The harvest strategy development blue swimming crab, snapper and grouper and its acceptance among stakeholders promoted to a much higher level for Government to take forward 4. The review of marine habitat management completed. 9. Tailor-made training modules for EAFM planners completed and a training of trainers for 25 planners (19 men and 6 women) also completed. 5. Improvement compliance in fishing reporting. Capacity building on fisheries resource utilization through implementation of e-logbook: Training and extension activities for MMAF Applications for Fishing Reporting and Data Collection Specific to Small-Scale Fisheries, Demak and Lamongan for better compliance of the measurable fisheries new concept of MMAF (increasing fisheries compliance incl. data reporting through e logbook) 6. New EAFM plan developed and finalised for mud crab and lobster while EAFM plan of lemuru was reviewed and revised. All discussed with stakeholders for Government to take forward 	
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						<p>7. Capacity building for use of Vessel Monitoring Devices among small scale fishers completed including providing 60 devices to 60 boats</p> <p>8. A technical plan for marine conservation in FMA 714 developed and a scientific forum on the same carried out resulting in clear policy advice.</p> <p>TIMOR-LESTE</p> <p>9. Training on Essential EAFM conducted with 26 participants trained. 6 selected trainees were provided training of trainers who are now taking it forward</p> <p>10. EAFM Fisheries management plan developed in the three pilot areas</p> <p>11. A review of the marine habitat management in the north coast of Timor-Leste carried to guide the Government</p> <p>(95%)</p>	
	<p>Outcome 2.2. Regional and national governance of fisheries and natural resource management (including legal and institutional frameworks) strengthened</p>	<p>Programs to control IUU fishing and management of fishing ports implemented</p>	<p>Existing systems for control of IUU fishing and management of fishing ports are ineffective (Indonesia) or virtually non-existent (Timor-Leste)</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>Training programs and enhanced institutional cooperation results in strengthened Port State controls and IUU monitoring by year three of the project</p>	<p>1. The existing Fisheries management plans of FMA 712, 713, 714 and 573 reviewed in detail and revisions proposed including Monitoring Control and Surveillance measures and the respective Fisheries management councils being strengthened. Now being taken forward by the Government.</p> <p>2. In Indonesia, a review and capacity building on use of e-log book completed. 226 fisher members including 40 women trained from six locations. A manual developed. Now initiating work on Log book compatibility with other important data management systems</p> <p>3. Provision of Technical Support System for Fisheries Management Council by providing high end laptops to support works of fisheries Management Councils</p>	<p>S</p>

						<p>5. Review of Fisheries Management Plan of Small Pelagic Lemuru Fishery (<i>Sardinella lemuru</i>) completed, including a public consultation</p> <p>6. Completed a stock taking of National Monitoring, Controlling, and Surveillance (MCS) and a Strategic Plan (Roadmap) of Surveillance for Fisheries Resources based on Indonesia fishing zone (712, 713, 714 and 573) to support implementation of MMAF measurable fisheries. Came out with clear policy directions especially strengthening province level MCS measures.</p> <p>7. Trained 30 province level supervisors on fisheries surveillance</p> <p>8. The port masters training course, including PSMA planned and in initiation stage</p> <p>Overall, in Indonesia the recommendations and measures for vertical and horizontal institutional cooperation enhanced with all interventions tailored by involving the institutions.</p> <p>TIMOR -LESTE</p> <p>9. Completed fisher-level training/Public information campaign in six locations in Timor-Leste to train around 328 fishers on the basics of identifying and preventing IUU fishing and to understand and follow fisheries regulations</p> <p>10. ISLME support has been one of the factors to help Timor-Leste has become a party to the PSMA most recently</p> <p>11 Planning of Online training by FAO expert from HQ for Timor-Leste (90%)</p>	
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	<p>Outcome 2.3: Environmental threats from poorly planned aquaculture development are mitigated through the development of advisory and planning tools, and communicated to the aquaculture industry and provincial planning bodies in the ISLME</p>	EAA-based Aquaculture Management Plans (AMPs) implemented.	0 Indonesian and 0 Timor-Leste nationals trained as trainers.	30 Indonesian and Timor-Leste nationals trained as trainers in 'Essential EAA' specific to Indonesia and Timor-Leste by the end of year 3	5 AMPs based on EAA prepared and approved in consultation with stakeholders at project pilot sites by the end of year 2	<p>INDONESIA</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A pilot activity on EAA on seaweed culture implemented in Lombok after necessary pre assessment and feasibility study 2. A detailed EAA training planned to start soon in Indonesia directly to benefit 30 and more than 100 online participants from Government <p>TIMOR-LESTE</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. A scoping study for sustainable aquaculture in the pilot areas of Timor-Leste completed. 4. Works initiated for promoting sustainable seaweed culture in two pilot sites and sea cucumber culture in one pilot site within EAA framework (totally 3) 5. In Timor-Leste an international consultant was engaged to review the Timor-Leste draft Aquaculture Decree and help revise and redraft to make it comprehensive, also addressing the EAA requirements, completed. The final presentation to the Government remaining. (70%) 	S
	<p>Outcome 2.4: Development policies are guided to support innovative opportunities for alternative livelihoods and blue growth development of coastal communities, especially those dependent upon fishing for their livelihoods</p>	Revised policy framework developed.	Existing policies related to blue growth, sustainable small-scale fisheries, climate change resilience and gender mainstreaming are insufficient and do not take account of transboundary issues or regional collaboration	None	Policies to promote blue growth, sustainable small-scale fisheries, climate change resilience and gender mainstreaming for coastal and fishery dependent stakeholders are included in endorsed SAP	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A pilot activity on Community Based-Integrated Multi Trophic Aquaculture (CB-IMTAS) in NTB province completed following an earlier feasibility study in FMA 573 contributing to blue growth and sustainable livelihoods. 2. Completed an assessment and Gap Analysis to Support MMAF-program of Kampung Nelayan Maju – KALAJU - (<i>advance fisher village</i>) in 13 villages in the ISLME region with a gender inclusive approach. The plans developed are addressing both gender and livelihoods perspectives. A clear policy brief in this regard is produced. 3. Interventions regarding small- fisheries (SSF) is by collaborating with FAO HQ colleagues on another FMM project on SSF 	MS

						<p>4. Gender inclusive participation ensured in all EAFM related stakeholder consultations and specific indicator on gender being addressed in each of the EAFM Plan development and assessment. Also being addressed in the transboundary diagnostic analysis and Strategic action programme</p> <p>5. For Indonesia preparation of fish resource management materials is priority. To start based on ongoing studies and works under different outcome areas</p> <p>6. In Indonesia pilot work completed on building capacity to reduce marine and plastic debris in fishing port of Morodemak now starting off with a public campaign which also addresses economic circularity</p> <p>7. The project is actively contributing to the Blue Agenda programme partnership and Blue Economy programme of the Government jointly with other UN partners</p> <p>TIMOR- LESTE</p> <p>7. In Timor-Leste fish processing and seaweed processing training to women and fisher groups in Beacau, Batugade and Metinaro as enhanced and alternative livelihoods and food security showing results</p> <p>8. Supported validation meeting on Draft Gender Equality Policy of Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries that covers Fisheries sector too.</p> <p>9. Timor-Leste considered climate change (CC) vulnerability assessment in Metinaro and Bobonaro, also part of marine habitat review and MPA planning (75%)</p>	
	Outcome 2.5: Pilot projects demonstrate	Ability of local level fisheries management to	Fisheries activities at project pilot	None (Both)	1. By end of project, approved	1. The activities under this outcome area in Indonesia are integrated under component 2.1.,2.2 and 2.3 where the EAFM assessments	S

	<p>improved approaches for fisheries and aquaculture management</p>	<p>sustain fish stocks and fisheries operations, as measured by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Catch Per Unit Effort ▪ Compliance levels ▪ Fisher income ▪ Fishing effort / capacity <p>Ability of local level aquaculture management to preserve coastal ecosystems and sustain local livelihoods, as measured by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No. of new aquaculture operations implementing Blue Growth production techniques ▪ % of existing aquaculture operations transitioned to Blue Growth production techniques <p>No. of persons employed in Blue Growth aquaculture operations</p>	<p>sites are ecologically unsustainable and producing declining levels of income for local residents (baseline to be determined during project inception)</p> <p>Aquaculture activities at project pilot sites are ecologically unsustainable and producing declining levels of income for local residents (baseline to be determined during project inception)</p>		<p>FMPs are producing positive effects on key fishery indicators (targets to be determined during project inception)</p> <p>2. By end of project, approved AMPs are producing positive effects on key aquaculture indicators (targets to be determined during project inception)</p>	<p>and EAFM plan (FMPS) review and revision done followed by substantial EAFM planning for pilot fisheries. The assessment are done against the key EAFM indicators and shows progress in overall EAFM implementation in Indonesia. Same way EAA assessment are followed with the pilots on EAA interventions. 4 area management FMPS and one fishery commodity plans are running well. Two fishery commodity fishery management plans are in Government approval stage</p> <p>TIMOR- LESTE</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Timor-Leste has undertaken pelagic stock assessment work in the ISLME to inform the development and implementation of their fishery management plans. 4. The EAFM training organized had trained officers from the two pilot sites on EAFM plan development. The same officers are involved in development EAFM plans in Metinaro and Bobonaro. 5. EAFM plans developed for three pilot areas. 6. Sustainable seaweed culture starting off and sea cucumber culture pilot completed in pilot sites in Timor-Leste 8. In Timor-Leste the review of marine habitat management was integrated into the ecosystem approach to fisheries and aquaculture taken up in the pilot sites. 9. Outline planning for Marine Protected Area planning for Metinaro completed (95%) 	
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2023 Project Implementation Report							
	Outcome 3						
	Outcome 3.1: Strengthened cooperation between fisheries, marine science and natural resource monitoring networks to contribute to ecosystem-based approaches to management of the ISLME	Effective integration of information and monitoring networks in both countries to enable better management of marine and coastal resources	No existing collaboration / information sharing on IUU fishing within the ISLME, and limited collaboration on oceanographic and climate data	Coordination and information sharing networks strengthened by end of year 2	Cooperation arrangements in place by end of project	<p>1.Indonesia conducted a detailed Focus Group Discussion on addressing IUU fishing. The discussions were on bilateral relationship with Timor-Leste, actions required within RPOA on combating IUU fishing including mechanisms for data sharing. They also recalled the commitment of member countries of RPOA-IUU to strengthen the secretariat. Follow up regional consultation to be organized jointly with Timor-Leste.</p> <p>2.National Coordination Meeting for Developing Alignment Surveillance Mechanism of Combatting IUU fishing and Improving Fisheries Regulation Compliances of the Indonesia Sea Part 1: Fisheries Management Areas (FMA) of 713 for Snapper/Groupers and Mud Crab Fisheries in Balikpapan was carried out. The workshop involving provinces covering FMA 713 and other relevant institutions came out with strategies for better coordination between the national government and the provincial Governments and other related institutions developed more clear strategies on fisheries management and surveillance including combating IUU fishing.</p> <p>3.Completed Strategic Plan (Roadmap) of Surveillance for Fisheries Resources based on Indonesia fishing zone (712, 713, 714 and 573)</p> <p>4. In Timor-Leste a national meeting to discuss transboundary issues on fisheries with Indonesia completed with recommendations</p> <p>5. A bilateral meeting between Indonesia and Timor-Leste on discussing Transboundary fisheries and marine ecosystem issues to be done in July 2023. The SAP bilateral meetings are strengthening the process further.</p>	MS

						<p>6. completed a technical Support for Strengthening Fisheries and Coastal Resources Monitoring by Enhancing MMAF Fisheries Information Data System in Indonesia and developed a dashboard. This experience to be shared also wit Timor-Leste on an immediately planned exposure trip</p> <p>(75%)</p>	
	<p>Outcome 3.2: Regional ISLME knowledge platform developed to share information between stakeholder</p>	<p>Information and scientific (natural and social) data sharing with other regional LME programs</p>	<p>No information sharing mechanisms exist</p>	<p>Initial sharing of information and a regional workshop with other LMEs convened by the end of year 2</p>	<p>Increased regional awareness about the objectives of, approach to, and “lessons-learned” derived from the ISLME project by the end of the project</p>	<p>1. Indonesia conducted five NPSC meetings Timor-Leste had organized four NPSC meetings. 2. Project inception meeting, regional stakeholders meeting and 1st PSC meeting organized in 2018. 3. The second regional PSC meeting was organized, which reviewed the work progress and approved work plan for 2019-2020. The PSC has agreed to postpone the project mid-term review to mid-2020. 4. The Mid Term Review of the project is completed in 2021 and management responses developed and being attended to. 5. The third Regional PSC meeting was held in Bali in August 2022 and considering the delays caused by the COVID19 pandemic and other factors that delayed the TDA and SAP process, the PSC recommended extension of the project for one year until end of 2023 with work completion targeted by Sep 2023 and administrative closing before end of the year 4. Prepared and submitting PPR PIR reports as per schedule. 5. A regional communication strategy workshop was organized and the communication strategy developed. 6. Good media coverage of works and the project.</p>	<p>S</p>

						<p>7. An ISLME webpage in FAO website developed and activated</p> <p>8. A few videos and policy briefs produced</p> <p>10. ISLME news coverage in FAO Indonesia website and twitter improved</p> <p>11. Also had an interview with Radio Indonesia.</p> <p>12. Six newsletters of the project were released and widely disseminated.</p> <p>13. Contacts made with ATSEA and other regional projects and will continue to share information.</p> <p>14. Participated in the inception workshop of the 2nd phase of ATSEA project.</p> <p>15. Information exchange also part of the Indonesia Ocean Development Partners Network.</p> <p>16. The project participated in the LME Data and Information Management workshop in Paris and Bali and participated in selected webinars.</p> <p>17. Article in IW Learn special Newsletter on World Oceans Day</p> <p>(90%)</p>	

Measures taken to address MS, MU, U and HU ratings on Section 2

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
Outcome 1.1 Regional agreement on the transboundary threats and their root causes to marine environment (including fisheries) in the ISLME	Final review of the now more or less completed comprehensive TDA and final formatting including a TDA brief for policy makers to be completed in less than a month with the service partner and endorsement by PSC and FAO GEF	PMU with support of MMAF Indonesia, MAF Timor Leste and under guidance of TDA SAP expert, LTO and BH	To be completed by Jul 2023
Outcome 1.2 An agreed and endorsed Strategic Action Program (SAP) to ensure the long-term institutional and financial sustainability of the ISLME fisheries and marine ecosystem signed off by the appropriate ministers in both countries	The same agency and consultants involved in TDA is now engaged in SAP process and the work is progressing well including the important expert group and stakeholder consultations. An intensive approach addicted with understanding of all to complete SAP by September 2023 and signed by October 2023	PMU with support of MMAF Indonesia, MAF Timor Leste and under guidance of TDA SAP expert, LTO and BH	To be completed by September 2023

Outcome 2.4: Development policies are guided to support innovative opportunities for alternative livelihoods and blue growth development of coastal communities, especially those dependent upon fishing for their livelihoods	<p>The TDA finalisation process rechecked the aspects on Blue Growth small scale fisheries and gender mainstreaming and to ensure it is addressed in SAP process as well. SAP consultants include a socioeconomic and gender specialist.</p> <p>The CB-IMTAs activity as a pilot activity under blue growth has shown ways to enhance livelihoods in a gender inclusive manner</p> <p>The advanced village programme in 13 villages addressed SSF and gender aspects in village planning and set it as policy model</p> <p>Various EAFM interventions directly targeted to Small Scale Fishers. The project now contributing to the Indonesia Blue agenda Programme partnership</p>	PMU with support of MMAF Indonesia, MAF Timor-Leste and under guidance of LTO and BH	To be completed by September 2023
Outcome 3.1: Strengthened cooperation between fisheries, marine science and natural resource monitoring networks to contribute to ecosystem-based approaches to management of the ISLME	<p>The transboundary bilateral meeting between Indonesia and Timor-Leste to be done soon. Developing road map for Monitoring Control and Surveillance in fisheries management address the key aspects under the outcome.</p> <p>The ongoing SAP regional consultations are the next step forward in this regard</p>	PMU with support of MMAF Indonesia, MAF Timor-Leste and under guidance of LTO and BH	To be completed by September 2023

3. Implementation Progress (IP)

(Please indicate progress achieved during this FY as per the Implementation Plan/Annual Workplan)

Outcomes and Outputs ¹²	Indicators (as per the Logical Framework)	Annual Target (as per the annual Work Plan)	Main achievements ¹³ (please avoid repeating results reported in previous year PIR)	Describe any variance ¹⁴ in delivering outputs
Outcome 1.1 Regional agreement on the transboundary threats and their root causes to marine environment (including fisheries) in the ISLME	Regional agreement (TDA) endorsed by stakeholders			
Output 1.1.1 Transboundary threats to marine resources and ecosystems and their root causes are identified Transboundary	Review of transboundary threats to marine resources and ecosystems in the ISLME.	To have been completed	Detailed causal chain analysis done (2021) for five priority environment concerns and confirmed in expert meetings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unsustainable Fisheries & Aquaculture • Degradation & Loss of Marine Habitats • Marine & Land-Based Pollution • Decline of Biodiversity & Key Species • Impacts of Climate Change Now part of the final draft of the TDA document	The earlier delays now remedied by engaging a service provider and TDA guide

¹² Outputs as described in the project Logframe or in any approved project revision.

¹³ Please use the same unit of measurement of the project indicators as per the approved Implementation Plan or Annual Workplan. Please be concise (max one or two short sentence with main achievements)

¹⁴ Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

threats to marine resources and ecosystems and their root causes are identified				
Output 1.1.2 An ecosystem valuation analysis is undertaken and the benefits and services derived from the marine ecosystem are assessed and valued	Ecosystem services valuation in ISLME. Levels of contribution to knowledge of marine ecosystem benefits and services in the ISLME	To have been completed	Ecosystem Services valuation study completed in 2021 and now incorporated into Final TDA draft (see output 1.1.5)	The earlier delays now remedied by engaging a service provider and TDA guide
Output 1.1.3: Significant socio-economic drivers and trends that create environmental pressure on ecosystem resources and services in the ISLME region are assessed. trends that create environmental pressure on ecosystem resources and services in the	Review of socio economic drivers in TL and INS (ISLME) ecosystems completed, including gender analysis (<i>GEF 6 gender indicator 1</i>)	To have been completed	This was earlier (2021) addressed under the causal chain analysis and also in the thematic study for Indonesia (2021), draft thematic study for Timor-Leste. All details now finalized and incorporated into the final TDA document draft. Please see output 1.1.5)	The earlier delays now remedied by engaging a service provider and TDA guide

ISLME region are assessed.				
Output 1.1.4: The governance and institutional structures, including stakeholders who are relevant to the management of fisheries and the ISLME ecosystem, are identified and analyzed.	Governance and institutional assessment (in the ISLME ecosystems).	To have been completed	<p>This was addressed partially in the thematic study for Indonesia, draft thematic study for Timor-Leste. The institutional analysis process conducted for both Indonesia and Timor-Leste under component 2.1.1 supported this process. Further regional institutional analysis is done in the final TDA document (please see output 1,1,5)</p> <p>Now the details are finalized and incorporated into the final TDA draft (output 1.1.5)</p>	The earlier delays now remedied by engaging a service provider and TDA guide
Output 1.1.5: A regional TDA (Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis) incorporating an analysis of the key transboundary issues (including potential climate change), root causes, governance and stakeholders, is accepted and adopted by the Project Steering Committee.	TDA signed (endorsed) by PSC.	To have been completed	<p>Through a series of national and regional meetings the TDA draft is finalized by intensive work done by a service provider under guidance of an international TDA guide. All the information from outputs 1.1.1, 1,1,2 1,1,4 and 1,1,4 incorporated here).</p> <p>The TDA document to be finally approved by July 2023</p>	The TDA draft in the final review and approval stage before getting approved at the PSC meeting
Outcome 1.2	SAP endorsed by stakeholders			

<p><u>Output 1.2.1</u> The vision and the ecosystem quality objectives for the ISLME, together with the institutional arrangements for cooperation on monitoring and management natural marine resources in the ISLME, are developed</p>	<p>Plan for monitoring and management of natural marine resources in the ISLME including transboundary areas</p>	<p>To have been completed</p>	<p>A detailed plan for the SAP process developed earlier was approved and engaged a service provider supported by an International SAP guide and two national consultants from Timor Leste</p> <p>The vision and goals and objectives developed and the first draft of M&E indicators at the drafting stage</p>	<p>Delay was due to delayed completion of the TDA. Now well in progress</p>
<p><u>Output 1.2.2</u> Management actions and priorities to mitigate identified transboundary issues at the local, national and regional levels are agreed.</p>	<p>Strategy for effective management of transboundary issues at local, national and regional levels</p>	<p>To have been drafted</p>	<p>First draft of the regional and national actions are in developed after two regional meetings and national Action plan drafting meeting in Timor -Leste.</p> <p>Indonesia national action plan drafting meeting planned for Jul 2023</p>	<p>Delay was due to delayed completion of the TDA. Now well in progress</p>

Output 1.2.3 Inter-intra-Ministerial Working Groups to advise on coordination and institutional arrangements established. Financial and institutional requirements to support and sustain the SAP are identified and a sustainable financing plan developed.	Inter and Intra-Ministerial Working Groups.	To have been in process	Initiated inter-ministerial involvement in Timor Leste using the same platform being used by ATSEA 2 project by UNDP. Indonesia propose to work through the intra ministerial group within Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Yet to start this process actively	To work with Inter ministerial group in Timor- Leste and Intra Ministerial group in Indonesia
Output 1.2.4 SAP for the ISLME is completed and endorsed by the Governments of Indonesia and Timor-Leste.	SAP document endorsed	To have been initiated	SAP still early working stage	Has to be done in an intensive manner so as to complete the process in time before end 2022
Outcome 2.1 : Ecosystem Approaches to Fisheries Management (EAFM) and Ecosystem-Based Management (EBM) utilized	Number of Fisheries Management Plans (FMPs) based on EAFM under implementation, and that incorporate gender		Indonesia: This project has contributed to reviewing and drafting of several fisheries management plans (FMP) incl. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 4 FMPs for Fisheries Management Areas of 712, 713, 714 and 573; 2. FMP for Lemuru Sardinella 3. Starting drafting of 2 FMPs: Lobster and Mud Crabs 4. Supporting development and launching of interim Harvest Strategy and Harvest Control Rule for Blue Swimming Crab in FMA 712; snappers and groupers in FMA 713. 	

for sustainable marine management	dimensions (<i>GEF 6 gender indicator 4</i>)		EAFM is one of principles of Indonesia FMPs. Gender mainstreaming is one of the MMAF policy directions.	
Output 2.1.1 One (1) national capacity needs assessment of relevant institutions needed for fisheries and coastal natural resource management in pilot areas. Additionally in Indonesia a Fisheries Improvement Plan for blue swimming crab in FMA 712 planned	Institutional assessment completed in INS and TL.	Almost all planned work completed	Most of the works completed in previous years reported in earlier PIRs. Nothing to report this year	Achieved most of the objectives
Output 2.1.2 Two (2) training courses for 30 Govt. Staff and four (4) local training organizations to develop to conduct fisheries management planning consistent with EAFM and within a broader EBM framework	Number of fisheries management plans developed by target institutions.	Fisheries Improvement Program for Demersal and mud crab fishery in in Selected Area of FMA 712 and 713 modified into Fisheries Management plan For Mud crab and Harvest strategy for snapper	Fisheries managamnt plan for mud crab developed for ISLME area in Indonesia Completed Capacity building of Small-Scale Fisheries through Introduction of the Use of Vessel Monitoring Device for <30 GT-boat: A pilot project in FMA 712 60 fishing vessels provided with VMAs and 141 fishers trained Harmonized the Drafts of Fisheries Management Plan (RPP) of Indonesia Fisheries Management Area (WPPNRI) 712, 713, 714 and 573 set for follow up actions by Government	Instead of specific EAFM training and vessel monitoring system to support EAFM being introduced. (Indonesia had taken up many EAFM trainings already) Mud crab resource assessment still under negotiation The snapper and grouper HS

Under this component in Indonesia, Fisheries Improvement plan for demersal and Mud crab Fisheries of FMA 712 and 713 are envisaged.		<p>grouper in FMA 573</p> <p>Management Plan and</p> <p>Harvest strategy for snapper grouper in FMA 573</p> <p>Roll-out of EAFM training across the project area (harmonized with 2.5.1)</p> <p>Improving Capacity of Small-Scale Fisheries through Introduction of the Use of Vessel Monitoring Device for <30 GT-boat: A pilot project in FMA 712</p>	<p>Stakeholder consultation on Harvest Strategy of snapper and grouper carried for FMA 713 for finalising Harvest strategy</p> <p>Harvest Strategy for snapper and grouper being developed for 573</p>	development in FMA 573 delayed
Output 2.1.3 Strengthened capacities in EBM (multi-sectoral planning) and EAFM planning is developed on the job through two (2) national pilots at province level and	Number of Fisheries Management Plans (FMPs) based on EAFM under implementation, and that incorporate gender dimensions (GEF 6	<p>Fisheries Improvement Program for lobster fishery in NTB (in Selected Area of FMA 713 and 573)</p> <p>EAFM plans for pilot sites for Timor Leste</p>	<p>Completed review of fisheries and drafting of Fisheries Management Plan for Lobster (<i>Panulirus spp.</i>)</p> <p>Training conducted for Strengthening Capacity of Small-scale Fisheries Organization (SSFO) i.e., Lobster Fishers' Groups in Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara Province of the FMA 573 covering 82 fishers</p> <p>Based on the scoping study done for Fisheries management in three pilot areas in Timor-Leste and the draft Fisheries management developed for three pilot areas part of 2.5.1</p>	Fisheries management plans for more FMAs and fishery commodities dealt in different other outputs also.

creation of six (6) EAFM-based fisheries management plans at the site level. In Indonesia, the modified planned activity is developing Fisheries Improvement Program for lobster fishery in West Nusa Tenggara covering FMA 713 and 573	<i>gender indicator 4)</i>			
Output 2.1.4 Mainstreaming of capacity development in EBM, EAFM and EAA through curriculum development and adoption of existing training course in two (2) national universities or training colleges. The output had been modified as managing migratory fishers for Indonesia and this is being	Courses and curricula for training on EAFM and EBM in Indonesia and Timor-Leste	Management of Migratory Fishers (<i>Nelayan Andon</i>) In Timor-Leste supporting University curriculum on EAFM Technical assistance for E-Logbook species identification	UNTIL and UNTAL online training planned out and to start soon incorporating EAFM curriculum into Under graduation	Indonesian Universities have EAFM curriculum already. Timor-Leste University capacities to be built which is delayed Later MMAF dropped off the e-logbook Species identification technical work

planned for the transboundary area in Indonesia				
Output 2.1.5 Two (2) national reviews of habitat enhancement for fisheries, including artificial reef development, are developed and policy advice provided through one (1) regional workshop	Policy guidelines for coastal and marine habitat restoration and enhancement in Indonesia and Timor-Leste	Technical plan for marine conservation in FMA 714 Indonesia Scientific Forum for conservation and fisheries Indonesia Review of the Marine Fisheries habitat management in North Coast Timor-Leste	Completed work on technical assistance to MMAF in preparing and developing a technical plan for marine conservation to support measurable capture fisheries in the FMA 714. Came out with clear plan Organised a scientific forum to discuss conservation and fisheries within the MMAF new concept of fishing zones including a policy brief A review of the marine habitat management in the north coast of Timor- is completed as guidance to Government	All planned work completed
Outcome 2.2 Regional and national governance of fisheries and natural resource management (including legal and institutional frameworks) strengthened	Programs to control IUU fishing and management of fishing ports implemented			
Output 2.2.1 Training of province level units in two (2) national pilot sites provides	Plans to combat IUU fishing among provincial and port-based DG Surveillance staff	Institutional Strengthening of the FMC IUU and MCS stock-taking	Fisheries Management Council Meeting for Unit 573 and 713 toward Quota Based Sustainable Fisheries (Penangkapan Ikan Terukur), Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara	Most of planned work completed. remaining to be completed in three months

institutional support to strengthen capacity to combat IUU (Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated) fishing and the unsustainable use of coastal natural resources at the Provincial level Indonesia has added support to Implementation of Fisheries Management Council of WPPNRI 712, 713, 714, and 573	in Indonesia and relevant Govt. staff in Timor-Leste	<p>Training and Education for Fisheries Supervisor for FMA 712, FMA 713 and FMA 573</p> <p>Developing road map for MCS in ISLME</p> <p>Public consultation on Lemuru fisheries management plan</p>	<p>Completed National Monitoring, Controlling, and Surveillance (MCS) Stock Taking for Strengthening Institutional Capacity in Supporting Measurable Fisheries management and Combating Illegal Unreported Unregulated (IUU) Fishing at Provincial Level in Indonesia within the framework of Indonesia fishing zones (FMA 712, 713, 714, and 573) with a policy brief</p> <p>Trained 30 province level supervisors on fisheries surveillance</p> <p>Developing roadmap for MCS in completion stage</p> <p>An effective public consultation organised for taking forward the fisheries management plan for lemuru completed</p>	
Output 2.2.2 Four (4) training courses in capacity building in Port State Controls for fishing vessels targets forty (40) national and provincial fishery officers and forty (40) private sector port/fishing	Plans to implement Port State Controls / Measures for fishing	Training Course on Fisheries Port Master (<i>Kesyahbandaran</i>) for Fishing Port Officers (MMAF/Provincial)	<p>The port masters training course on including PSMA planned and in initiation stage</p> <p>Planning of Online training by FAO expert from HQ for Timor-Leste</p>	

company representative. Indonesia adds two outputs Output 2.2.3 and 2.2.4. below				
Output 2.2.3 Improved capacity of fisher in combatting IUUF	Capacity of fisher in combatting IUUF	Nil		This additional output in the Indonesia Implementation arrangement was removed in latest IA revision
Output 2.2.4 Improved the use of e-log book or log book by small-scale fishers (<10 GT) Implementation of Capture Fisheries Logbook for small scale fisheries (<10 GT)		Technical assistance to improve capacity of the MMAF eLogbook compatibility to other possible applications or devices to support fisheries management	The log book compatability to other possible applications work is in service provider selection stage and will commnce soon	A slight delay in the process
Outcome 2.3: Environmental threats from poorly planned aquaculture development are mitigated through the development of advisory and planning tools, and	EAA-based Aquaculture Management Plans (AMPs) implemented.			

communicated to the aquaculture industry and provincial planning bodies in the ISLME				
Output 2.3.1 : Existing, unsustainable aquaculture practices are identified in four (4) provinces	EAA plans to address unsustainable aquaculture practices developed	Ecosystem Approach to Aquaculture (EAA) Pilot Implementation	<p>The pilot activity on EAA implementation on sewed culture in Lombok completed successfully and come out with a prescribed model</p> <p>The draft Aquaculture decree developed under this project discussed in internal meeting of MAF Timor-Leste including working group) and validation meeting validation meeting and to finalise the draft Decree. Validation meeting. Translation to Portuguese before submission to Government</p>	Well in progress but slow
Output 2.3.2 Training in planning of sustainable aquaculture development provided to thirty (30) provincial officers and private sector producers through EAA (Ecosystem Approach to Aquaculture); Creation of five EAA-based aquaculture management	EAA-based aquaculture management plans	EAA (Ecosystem Approach to Aquaculture) Training at 3 pilot sites (NTB, NTT, East Kalimantan) Roll-out of EAA training across the project area	<p>Training on sustainable seaweed culture in two pilot sites in Timor-Leste planned and to commence soon.</p> <p>The EAA training in Indonesia to commence soon</p>	Much process delay in the seaweed culture programme in Timor-Leste

plans at the site level.				
Outcome 2.4 Development policies are guided to support innovative opportunities for alternative livelihoods and blue growth development of coastal communities, especially those dependent upon fishing for their livelihoods	Revised policy framework developed.			
Output 2.4.1 Regional stocktaking of successful lessons of other initiatives in the ISLME for prospective or innovative alternative livelihoods (including responsibly managed aquaculture).	Lessons learned reports and information	Pilot Project of CB-IMTAS in West Nusa Tenggara province of Indonesia FMA 573	Implementation of an Integrated Multi Trophic Aquaculture (IMTA) pilot project plan two sites in the West Nusa Tenggara completed. In Timor- Leste a training on upgraded sustainable fishing technologies for small scale fishers -bottom long line carried out and fishers benefitted in pilot site of Metinaro	Work completed
Output 2.4.2	Existence and effectiveness of		Completed Capacity Need Assessment and Gap Analysis to Support MMAF-program of <i>Kampung Nelayan Maju – KALAJU</i> - (advance	An innovative approach that matches the

Policy advice for sustainable small-scale fisheries building on the draft VGSSF South East Asia Action Plan is developed and communicated Indonesia specifies increased involvement of women in fisheries growth	policies for small-scale fisheries		fisher village) in 13 villages in the ISLME region with a gender inclusive approach leading to advanced village plans In Timor-Leste capacity building on SSF Policy and implementation through a consultant and stake holder consultations	recent Indonesia policy on advanced villages promoted with focus on small scale fishers
Output 2.4.3 Identification and communication of options to reduce vulnerability of coastal communities in pilot areas to climate variation Indonesia modifies output to technology innovation for blue growth in small scale fisheries	Climate Change Adaptation plans developed with communities.		Completed capacity Need Assessment and Gap Analysis to Support MMAF-program of <i>Kampung Nelayan Maju – KALAJU</i> - (advance fisher village) in 13 villages in the ISLME region with a gender inclusive approach leading to advanced village plans	Climate adaption plans incorporated within coastal village plans
Output 2.4.4 Capacity building in gender mainstreaming	Degree of participation and benefit sharing for women in the	Preparation of fish resource management materials	Gender inclusive participation ensured in all EAFM related stakeholder consultations and specific indicator on gender being addressed in each of the EAFM Plan development and assessment.	Well in progress but slow

for alternative livelihoods undertaken in four (4) provinces targeting thirty (30) government officers and sixty (60) representatives of women's groups, private sector and NGOs. Modified output for Indonesia preparation of fish resource management materials is priority Additional output 2.4.5 developed for Indonesia	management of fisheries and other coastal resources, and to include GEF 6 gender indicators (3 and 4): 1. % Share of women and men as direct beneficiaries of project. 2. Number of national/regional policies, legislation, plan, and strategies that incorporate gender dimensions.	Additional training on seaweed processing for women in two pilot sites (Beacou and Metinaro) in Timor Leste	Also being addressed in the transboundary diagnostic analysis and Strategic action programme Two policy briefs of Fisheries MCS developed. One published Policy brief on marine resource conservation and another on advanced village planning in final stages Another policy brief also on marine litter management in fishing ports also in final stage ISLME supported the Gender Policy development of the Ministry Agriculture and Fisheries Timor-Leste Additional training on seaweed processing for women in two pilot sites (Beacou and Metinaro) in Timor Leste carried out	
<u>Output 2.4.5</u> Improved management of fishing port for plastic and marine debris (at pilot sites)		Management of Marine and Plastic Debris in Fishing Ports Campaign for fishers and community on marine litter Management in fishing ports	A scoping study, SOP and policy brief developed for (PPP Morodemak) Fishing Port of in Demak, Central Java Province, Indonesia Fisheries Management Area of 712 Public campaign to start soon	In progress but slow
<u>Outcome 2.5</u> Pilot projects	Ability of local level fisheries			

demonstrate improved approaches for fisheries and aquaculture management	<p>management to sustain fish stocks and fisheries operations, as measured by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Catch Per Unit Effort • Compliance levels • Fisher income • Fishing effort/capacity <p>Ability of local level aquaculture management to preserve coastal ecosystems and sustain local livelihoods, as measured by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of new aquaculture operations implementing Blue Growth production techniques • % of existing aquaculture operations transitioned to Blue Growth production techniques <p>No. of persons employed in</p>			
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	Blue Growth aquaculture operations			
Output 2.5.1 Four (4) pilot fishery management plans developed and applied to the management of regional/sub-regional fishing areas (stocks).	Marine Spatial Plans in place for fisheries and fisheries-aquaculture pilot sites EAFM plans / FMPs under implementation within the ISLME	The plans for Indonesia are incorporated in 2.1,1,2.1.2 and 2,1.3 In Timor Leste the pilot EAFM plans in three sites	In Timor Leste the pilot EAFM plans in three sites developed In Indonesia the output is realised under different outputs of 2.1,1,2.1.2 and 2,1.3	Work in progress. But slow especially in Timor-Leste as MAF consent and action process takes lot of time
Output 2.5.2 Four (4) pilot plans for aquaculture development and management in provinces where aquaculture has strong potential to contribute to blue growth.	Aquaculture Management Plans (AMPs) based on EAA under implementation within the ISLME	The plans for Indonesia are incorporated in 2.3.1 In Timor Leste the pilot aquaculture interventions to be in operation	In Indonesia pilot activity on Ecosystem Approach to Aquaculture for seaweed culture in Western Nusa Tenggara followed by a pilot intervention completed, already reported under 2.3.1 In Timor-Leste Seaweed culture as a livelihoods support system in the pilot areas initiated and a pilot trial of sustainable sea cucumber culture completed	Work in progress. But slow especially in Timor Leste as MAF consent process takes time
Output 2.5.3 Existing habitat enhancements, including artificial reef sites, evaluated and subject to management improvement plans developed.	Effective models / management plans for enhancement of coastal and marine habitats within the ISLME	For Indonesia this is covered under output 2.1.5 In Timor Leste marine habitat review and MPA plan	A review of ruin habitat management of the north coast of Timor-Leste and Marine Protected Area (MPA) planning outline plan for Metinaro in Timor-Leste is developed	Main target achieved

Outcome 3.1 Strengthened cooperation between fisheries, marine science and natural resource monitoring networks to contribute to ecosystem-based approaches to management of the ISLME	Effective integration of information and monitoring networks in both countries to enable better management of marine and coastal resources			
Output 3.1.1 Improved monitoring and reporting of IUU (Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated) and unsustainable fishing issues in the ISLME supports cooperation with neighboring LMEs & countries to combat IUU fishing. In Indonesia its also aligning coordination mechanisms of	IUU fishing monitoring reports shared. Effective transboundary cooperation within the ISLME on IUU fishing issues	Development of Strategic Plan (Roadmap) of Surveillance for Fisheries Resources based on Indonesia fishing zone (712, 713, 714 and 573) to support implementation of MMAF measurable fisheries Indonesia - Timor Leste Surveillance Forum (Bilateral Dialogue Indonesia and Timor-Leste)	Developed Strategic Plan (Roadmap) of Surveillance for Fisheries Resources based on Indonesia fishing zone (712, 713, 714 and 573) to support implementation of MMAF measurable fisheries also addressing the transboundary issues A bilateral meeting between Indonesia and Timor-Leste on discussing Transboundary fisheries and marine ecosystem to be carried out in July 2023. Final logistic arrangements being planned	Slow but to be achieved within project completion

relevant institutions in combating IUUF				
Output 3.1.2 Coastal environmental remote sensing data generated by initiatives and projects in the ISLME region is used to monitor threats to fisheries and coastal resources and inform planning of pilot activities. In Indonesia cooperation and promotion on combating IUU fishing in Indonesia is planned along with training in application of INDESCO data to monitor threats to coastal fisheries and coastal resources exploring mechanisms and to integrate Timor into INDESCO system	Ecosystem based management of fisheries and coastal resources in the ISLME is enhanced and supported by remote sensing	Campaign for combatting IUUF Technical Support for Strengthening Fisheries and Coastal Resources Monitoring by Enhancing MMAF Fisheries Information Data System (Dashboard) GIS training in Dili to be discussed and finalized with Indonesia Support for 5 tablets for PesKAAS	Provided Technical Support for Strengthening Fisheries and Coastal Resources Monitoring by Enhancing MMAF Fisheries Information Data System (Dashboard) The GIS training for Timor Leste being finalise with Coral Triangle Centre, Bali Indonesia	Campaign for combatting IUU fishing moved from Plan by MMAF considering as Indonesia may later do it on their own

Output 3.1.3 Institutional linking provides oceanographic information relating to large scale processes, and climate variability to inform the TDA and inform the planning of pilot activities	Oceanographic information available to support sustainable management of marine ecosystems and fisheries in the ISLME region	Enhancing Fisheries Information Data System of the MMAF with the Oceanographic information In Timor Leste MAF and MoE officers to be trained on Geographical Information system	The work completed under Technical Support for Strengthening Fisheries and Coastal Resources Monitoring by Enhancing MMAF Fisheries Information Data System in Indonesia is also addressing this output.	The original output slightly revised for the changing scenarios in both countries since the ProDoc was developed
Outcome 3.2: Regional ISLME knowledge platform developed to share information between stakeholders	Information and scientific (natural and social) data sharing with other regional LME programs			
Output 3.2.1 Project monitoring program established and under implementation.	Monitoring of project activities enables timely decisions to support adaptive project management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPSC meetings PSC meeting • PPR reports and PIR reports • Final evaluation 	<p>The NPSC in both countries and the third PSC meeting completed resulting in a No cost extension of the project till 31 Dec 2023</p> <p>PPR and PIR report submitted as required</p> <p>Final evaluation to be taken up soon</p>	

<p>Output 3.2.2 Communication and information management systems established for the overall ISLME project and the TDA and SAP.</p>	<p>Communications and information management systems in place to support the objectives of ISLME project, including assessment of gender equality and women's empowerment results/progress (GEF indicator 5).</p> <p>Scientific (natural and social) data contributed to MMAF architecture and NDFA Peskador website</p>	<p>Development of Communication Strategy</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Overall communications strategy; 2. Establish and update project web-based tools; 3. Consolidate and disseminate technical and policy reports; <p>Design and disseminate press and promotional materials</p>	<p>ISLME webpage developed in FAO site : https://www.fao.org/in-action/indonesian-seas-large-marine-ecosystem</p> <p>5th and 6th ISLME newsletters released:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ISLME Newsletter, Issue #5: Project News: The Indonesian Seas Large Marine Ecosystem, January 2022 - Issue #5 (fao.org) • ISLME Newsletter, Issue #6: Project News: The Indonesian Seas Large Marine Ecosystem, July-December 2022 - Issue #6 (fao.org) <p>More coverage of ISLME events in FAO Indonesia website and FAO Indonesia twitter. Also coverage in MMAF Indonesia website</p> <p>Has a very visible stall in the GEF exhibition in Bali</p> <p>Materials displayed:</p> <p>All ISLME learning station materials:</p> <p>JAN2023 GEF AsPacWorkshop and Natl Discussion Ind</p> <p>All ISLME videos:</p> <p>https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1s5Keu1VSQppDj1A_mz7g4RQ197S_3Vz?usp=sharing</p> <p>TDA brief for policy makers in preparation</p>	
<p>Output 3.2.3 Policy Communications, based on outputs delivered under project Component 2, developed and</p>	<p>Policy communications regarding key outputs of the ISLME project are widely available</p>	<p>Consolidation and Dissemination of the Project Outputs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consolidate key lessons and best practices generated by 	<p>Policy brief on MCS released and many more policy briefs in finalisation stage. Please see section on knowledge management</p>	<p>More policy briefs and video films in the pipeline</p>

communicated to national stakeholders.		project activities under Component 2 2. Develop Policy Communications documents disseminate policy communications using systems established under Output 3.2.2		
Output 3.2.4 Information sharing with other LMEs in the region and the LME Regional Caucus	See Outcome level indicator	Coordination Mechanism and Regional Meeting 1. Establish coordination mechanisms with key partners Organize and carry out regional meetings	Video on Boat registration part of fisheries management in Youtube Video on IUUF fishing to mark the International Day against IUU Fishing: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TBjKQrmzb04 Video on Blue Swimming Crab Harvest Strategy: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DlCtH019ySk Article on blue swimming crab management in IW: LEARN newsletter on World oceans Day Information exchange mainly with ATSEA2 project Highlighted ISLME project activities at the GEF Asia Pacific Workshop and the National Dialogue Indonesia in 8-19 January 2023	
Output 3.2.5 1% of GEF project budget allocated to regional and global knowledge sharing via cooperation with the IW:LEARN Programme, the	Information sharing and joint training with global LME programs	1. Participation in workshops and training modules of IW:LEARN 2. Updating of project information / materials in IWLEARN.net 3. Exchange of information and	Project information being updated in IWLearn website	

UNDP “LME/MPA/ICM Governance Project”, and other initiatives.		experiences with other LME experts Collaboration with other relevant regional and global programs		

4. Summary on Progress and Ratings

Please provide a summary paragraph on progress, challenges and outcomes of project implementation consistent with the information reported in sections 2 and 3 of the PIR (max 400 words)

The final draft of Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) of ISLME is under FAO review now, after going through the essential processes of studies and stakeholder/ national and regional scientific advisory committees required, though it was stalled in between. Services of a University in Indonesia and consultants in Timor- Leste are hired, guided by an international expert. The TDA draft after different expert consultations and revisions are now in the final stage. It needs now to be finally reviewed before taking to the PSC for adoption. Simultaneously the process of Strategic Action Programme (SAP) have commenced by the same team, in an intensive manner and two regional consultations in this regard completed with the vision, goals and objectives and initial frame of action plans under drafting stage. The process to undergo series of expert and stake holder consultation before finalizing the SAP for endorsement by September 2023 in an intensive and rapid manner.

Under Component two most of the national activities related to Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries (EAFM), Ecosystem Approach to Aquaculture (EAA) have in completion stage now. Earlier institutional capacity needs assessment in both countries carried out. EAFM assessment of fishery commodities lobster, blue swimming crab, mud crab, snapper and grouper followed by EAFM Fisheries Management plans (FMP) review of FMAs 712, 713m 714 and 573 completed along with of FMP of lemuru fisheries in Indonesia. A review of the marine habitat management carried out. Much efforts made to strengthen data collection focus on small scale fisheries including promotion of use of e logbook. Many steps taken up to promote Harvest strategies of blue swimming crab, snapper an grouper carries out. EAFM training taken up in both countries. The highlights for the year are completion of the EAFM planning for mud crab and lobsters, the stock taking of Monitoring Control and Surveillance (MCS) followed by a roadmap, pilot level marine litter management framework and SOP in fishing port, a fisheries dashboard, and support to small scale fishers to use vessel monitoring devices. Marine conservation plan for FMA 714 and also competed along with scientific forum highlighting the conservation needs and approaches. Advanced village planning for 13 fisher villages are don in an inclusive and comprehensive manner. The implementation of pilots on Ecosystem Approach to Aquaculture (EAA) and Integrated Multi trophic Aquaculture (IMTA) are major achievements. Various consultations to strengthen the Harvest Strategies of blue swimming crab, snapper grouper and also taking forward the EAFM plans for lemuru, lobster, mud crab are carried out. A training for fishery supervisors on MCS completed and another training for port masters commencing. An EAA training also to start soon. The fishing port waste management process to be completed soon with a public campaign, The challenge at this point is when ToRs for few remaining works, coming together and the unavoidable process delays in FAO and MMAF delaying commencement of the last works.

In Timor- Leste earlier a survey of the pelagic fisheries and a detailed EAF training and ToT were carried out. An aquaculture decree for Timor- Leste is drafted, A public campaign to promote simple Monitoring control surveillance and sea safety measures in 6 areas along north coast was

a major achievement. A series of trainings for women on post-harvest fisheries were conducted. In Timor-Leste during the fiscal year, following the scoping study EAFM planning and sustainable seaweed and sea cucumber culture in pilot area commenced and work in progress. A marine habitat review of north coast of Timor-Leste outline of Marine Protected Area (MPA) plan for one pilot area completed successfully. A pilot work on use of bottom long line for fishing and sea cucumber culture carried out benefitting the small-scale fishers. A post-harvest training on seaweed products enhances capacity of fisher women in two pilot areas. The challenge here is the time taken for consensus building and work initiation by MAF in Timor Leste.

There are immediate plans for a bilateral meeting between Indonesia and Timor- Leste on transboundary issues and then an exposure trip for Timor-Leste officers to key activities in Indonesia.

Communication and project visibility has improved much more this year. The fifth and sixth Newsletter brought out. The project webpage in FAO site commenced. Media, web and video coverage improved much more. The highlight of the year was the very good visibility of the project in ISLME project activities at the GEF Asia Pacific Workshop and the National Dialogue Indonesia

The project is making its best efforts to complete all technical works by September 2023 but there could be some spill over. The project is to complete its administrative closure by December 2023.

The challenges continue to be certain unavoidable process delays at both Government and FAO end to complete the technical works by September. But best of efforts are made by all. The process of SAP, though actually to be spread over one year, due to the earlier delays in TDA, is now being done intensively with very closely placed consultations but without compromising on the quality. Any delays due to other commitments especially of the Government counter parts is a risk to be addressed. The burden on the team in finetuning all technical reports, some of it to be published as FAO reports and archiving it for future use is also major work at the end of the project.

Development Objective (DO) Ratings, Implementation Progress (IP) Ratings and Overall Assessment

Please note that the overall DO and IP ratings should be substantiated by evidence and progress reported in the Section 2 and Section 3 of the PIR. For DO, the ratings and comments should reflect the overall progress of project results.

	FY2023 Development Objective rating¹⁵	FY2023 Implementation Progress rating¹⁶	Comments/reasons¹⁷ justifying the ratings for FY2023 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
Project Manager / Coordinator	S	S	<i>With the no cost extension of the project and intensive efforts taken to correct the delays and short comings in the TDA process and by taking up the SAP in a parallel manner, the TDA is in near completion and SAP in good progress. The national activities in Indonesia was taken up vigorously towards completion in spite of unavoidable process delays. The challenge of delays in Timor-Leste is comparatively high but also being addressed and works taken forward towards completion.</i>
Budget Holder	S	S	<i>Compared to the last PIR (PIR 2022) where the project had a major issue of timely completion of the ISLME Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) and starting the Strategic Action Programme process, with the no cost extension of the project approved by the PSC, the project has now been able to remedy the issues and is set to complete the project before the extended NTE. In spite of certain process or delivery delays, the project is now on track</i>
GEF Operational Focal Point¹⁸			
Lead Technical Officer¹⁹	S	S	<i>The primary goal of completing the TDA and developing the SAP is now well on track after a series of setbacks and delays. The project has managed to get this back on track within the no cost extension period. The initiation or completion of</i>

¹⁵ **Development Objectives Rating** – A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives. For more information on ratings and definitions, please refer to Annex 1.

¹⁶ **Implementation Progress Rating** – A rating of the extent to which the implementation of a project's components and activities is in compliance with the projects approved implementation plan. For more information on ratings and definitions, please refer to Annex 1.

¹⁷ Please ensure that the ratings are based on evidence

¹⁸ In case the GEF OFP didn't provide his/her comments, please explain the reason.

¹⁹ The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

			<i>a range of national activities has also now moved forward satisfactorily although delivery of service providers tends to be slower than anticipated.</i>
GEF Technical Officer, GTO (ex Technical FLO)	MS	S	<i>The project is finally catching up on delays in the finalization of TDA and SAP, which is very good to note. Therefore, I have rated the implementation progress rating as S, whereas overall progress is still considered MS. The project now needs to gear for final evaluation and ensure that a proper exit plan is in place. If the two governments are interested, FAO should support the development of a follow on project for SAP implementation.</i>

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

This section is under the responsibility of the LTO (PMU to draft)

Please describe the progress made to comply with the approved ESM plan. Note that only projects with **moderate** or **high** Environmental and Social Risk, approved from June 2015 should have submitted an ESM plan/table at CEO endorsement. This does not apply to **low** risk projects. Please indicate if new risks have emerged during this FY.

Social & Environmental Risk Impacts identified at CEO Endorsement	Expected mitigation measures	Actions taken during this FY	Remaining measures to be taken	Responsibility
ESS 1: Natural Resource Management				
ESS 2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats				
ESS 3: Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture				
ESS 4: Animal - Livestock and Aquatic - Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture				
ESS 5: Pest and Pesticide Management				
ESS 6: Involuntary Resettlement and Displacement				
ESS 7: Decent Work				
ESS 8: Gender Equality				
ESS 9: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage				
New ESS risks that have emerged during this FY				

In case the project did not include an ESM Plan at CEO endorsement stage, please indicate:

Initial ESS Risk classification (At project submission)	Current ESS risk classification Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid ²⁰ . If not, what is the new classification and explain.
Low	Yes

<i>Please report if any grievance was received as per FAO and GEF ESS policies. If yes, please indicate how it is being/has been addressed.</i>

²⁰ **Important:** please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification has changed, the ESM Unit (Esm-unit@fao.org) should be contacted. The project shall prepare or amend an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) or other ESS instruments and management tools based on the new risk classification (please refer to page 13 <https://www.fao.org/3/cb9870en/cb9870en.pdf>)

6. Risks

The following table summarizes risks identified in the Project Document and reflects also any new risks identified during the project implementation (including COVID-19 related risks). The last column should be used to provide additional details concerning manifestation of the risk in the project, as relevant.

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
1	Lack of ownership / responsibility by flag states for activities of fishing vessels limits the effectiveness of IUU cooperation activities	Medium (ProDoc)	Y	The project is encouraging and facilitating facilitate communications between MMAF and MAF with Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs) such as the Asia Pacific Fishery Commission (APFIC) and the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC), and other IUU fishing and MCS networks (RPOA, SEAFDEC), to increase pressure on flag states to perform their responsibilities. FAO may be able to assist in coordinating with other flag countries to establish regional dialogues especially during the SAP phase	A detailed national level Focus Group Discussion held in Indonesia highlighted national and transboundary actions needed. The 2 nd PSC meeting also flagged need of bilateral meetings between Indonesia and Timor-Leste. A bilateral meeting between Indonesia and Timor-Leste will be taken up soon. The project is concentrating on what can be done within each country to	This is now rated as Low. Indonesia and Timor-Leste are playing active roles in the RPOA on combating IUU fishing and in coordination with other flag states stringent actions taken against foreign vessels on violations.

²¹ Risk ratings means a rating of the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risk of projects should be rated on the following scale: Low, Moderate, Substantial or High. For more information on ratings and definitions please refer to Annex 1.

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
				<p>Gol has adopted PSMA in 2009, and entry into force in 2016 (PERPRES 43/2016). Being implemented in 4 fishing ports: PPS Nizam Zaman, Bitung, Bungus and Benoa. FAO through a separate NORAD supported project is able to assist in increasing capacity of the implementation of the PSMA through any possible way of support available.</p>	<p>address the same, focussing on surveillance measures. A workshop in this regard was also organized for the MCS in FMA 713. A stock taking and road map development for MCS is completed which gives clear directions to steps ahead. `</p> <p>Aligning the ISLME project with the FAO technical assistance under the Global PSMA Capacity Development Programme. The program has been initiated since 2018. Series of assessment and meetings have been conducted since. Indonesia recently hosted the 4th Meeting of parties on PSMA and Timor-Leste is the latest entrant to the parties.</p>	

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
2	Involvement of private sector, for example in the decommissioning of oil rigs, is limited, and oil and gas sector does not cooperate in information gathering on potential pollution impacts to fisheries	Low (Prodoc)	Y	The project to engage the oil and gas sector early in the project to explain the focus of the advisory work to be developed and how it will support their business interest. High level support to the dialogue is canvassed by the project from NDFA and MMAF. More focus to be given to pollution from vessels and marine plastic litter and debris	This is to be reviewed in the PSC meeting on its relevance and strategies if needed. The issue and threat is examined in Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis.(TDA). Based on the result of the TDA, strategies for involving them in the Strategic Action Programme developed.	
3	Low capacity of sub-national management authorities requires extended capacity building and slow delivery of pilot fishery management plans	Medium (ProDoc)	Y	Under Component 2, the project devoted significant attention and resources to training of sub-national (provincial and district level) fisheries authorities. This capacity building include focused technical training in EAFM and EAA practices that will include the development of EAFM-based Fisheries Management Plans and EAA-based Aquaculture Management Plans for the project pilot sites as an integral part (and product) of the training. In addition, EAFM and EAA experts will provide on-going mentoring to provincial and	The capacity needs assessment for fisheries management flagged the capacity gaps at provincial level and sub- provincial level. The EAFM assessments for lobster, mud crab, and demersal fisheries, have involved stakeholders at province level and local level to understand the specific gaps to be addressed. Intensive	This is now rated as Low.

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
				district authorities in implementing the pilot level FMPs and AMPs.	efforts are being made to involve and strengthen capacity of province and District officials in EAFM planning and follow up. 25 MMAF officers are provided Training of Trainers in EAFM a they are in turn providing training to provincial officers. Development and review of fisheries management plans (FMPs) involved province level authorities.	
4	Relevant institutions and projects are reluctant to share data	Low	Y	Extensive consultation with partner institutions and projects was carried out during the project preparation phase, and the project design includes strategies for collaboration with key projects such as the ATSEA II, Shoreline Resilience, OFMP II, COREMAP-CTI III, CTI-SEA, Coastal Fisheries Initiative, and others (see Appendix 10). Equally importantly, the project executing agencies MMAF and MAF are the lead authorities in Indonesia and Timor-Leste	Regional partners participated in the regional inception workshop. Interaction and information exchange between relevant development agencies and programmes ongoing. The TDA processes carried out closely with MMAF and MAF along with other resource agencies to make the	Low risk now

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
				respectively for management of coastal and marine resources, and thus have the authority and responsibility to engage with stakeholders during the project to procure relevant information and data. Finally, to the greatest extent possible, the project will build on existing national and regional data sharing mechanisms and cooperation activities.	most relevant data available. The TDA stakeholder consultations in both countries provided various sources of data. The NSAG members also helped in providing relevant data. Same is the process involved in National pilot studies and activities.	
5	Climate change impacts such as sea-level rise, coastal inundation, severe storms, flooding, tropical cyclones and drought could complicate transboundary cooperation and negate the positive benefits of the project's pilot site activities	Medium	Y	Most potential climate change impacts are unlikely to produce widespread or sustained effects during the lifetime of the proposed project, although localized impact from storms, changes in rainfall patterns, and coral bleaching events could impact some site level activities and the achievement of site level targets. In these cases, project activities will be adjusted to accommodate short-term impacts, based in part on the climate change resilience assessments that will be carried out for each pilot site.	No issues during this reporting period. The advance village planning taken up in 13 villages have come up with measure also address climate change related vulnerabilities. One of the priority environment concerns in TDA is climate change impacts and so measures for adaption will be included in SAP	Climate risk assessment as part of causal chain analysis in TDA and adaptation measures in SAP

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
6	Failure to agree on common frameworks for EAFM and EAA within the ISLME	Low (Prodoc)	Y	Both an “Essential” EAFM training course and an EAA training program have been developed in Indonesia; during the project preparation phase, both MMAF and MAF agreed to use these programs to extend training to relevant fisheries authorities (Provincial and District authorities in Indonesia, and National, Provincial and Local authorities in Timor-Leste). Regional ICM/EBM training is also available through PEMSEA programme.	The capacity of Indonesia on EAFM is well recognized. The EAFM assessment work developed in Indonesia is used for all the assessments in fisheries in Indonesia. A detailed essential EAFM training was organized in Timor-Leste and the government officials, academicians and development workers brought on common understanding. A workshop to develop EAFM modules and then a training of trainers on EAFM was organized in Indonesia. The EAFM and EAA frameworks are being discussed with province-level officials.	No risk in Indonesia (since EAFM is being adopted in fisheries management as explicitly mentioned in FMPs of the FMAs), and MMAF as the leading institution of EAFM has used this instrument for all management of the fisheries resources reflected in the FMPs. In Timor Leste following the EAFM training and ToT the learnings are being taken to the pilot sites now. So low risk here too
7	Fragmentation of effort between countries and between international donors within the ISLME	Medium (ProDoc)	Y	Due to its archipelagic nature, there is a wealth of marine focused initiatives in the ISLME. A key feature of the project will be reaching out to coordinate with relevant partners to achieve the project outcomes; this	Dialogue with relevant partners ongoing. Interaction and information exchange between relevant development agencies and programmes	This is now rated as Low.

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
				process began during the project preparation phase, as described in Section 1.1.3 on Stakeholders and in Appendix 10 on Major Related Projects. Particular attention will be paid to ensuring that existing data collection, analysis and knowledge sharing processes are effectively engaged to support the development of the TDA and SAP.	ongoing. The TDA thematic study worked closely with MMAF and MAF along with other resource agencies to make the most relevant data available. ISLME is also part of the Indonesia Oceans Development partners network where information is being exchanged. Now the project contributes to the Blue agenda framework of Indonesia.	
8	Limited availability of scientific data	Low	Y	This risk principally applies to Timor-Leste where specific needs for primary data collection will be assessed. The project will develop some simple fisheries assessments based on participatory tools and the collection of secondary data, including local ecological knowledge and monitoring of catches. The project will also engage in risk-assessment type planning approaches (i.e. EAFM) that take into account limited knowledge of fisheries resources and attempt to build in	The project supported the fishery survey of the North Coast waters of Timor-Leste conducted by the Department of Fisheries of Thailand. Collaboration with agencies like WorldFish, Conservation International and UNDP and UNTL being developed in Timor-Leste. The scoping study on Fisheries and	

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
				monitoring of resources into the management plans developed.	aquaculture provided some additional information and data. CTC was engaged to do a review of the marine habitat management in North coast. of Timor- Leste All available scientific works explored for the TDA work.	
9	MMAF rescinds Ministerial Decrees 1 and 2, which could impact the project's ability to deliver activities in North Java, East Kalimantan and Lombok. A related risk is that fishermen may ignore the new rules and that the Govt. won't have the will or capacity to enforce them, so that the project is developing management strategies that comply with the FMPs and Decrees but actually are infeasible given conditions on the ground.	Medium	Y	Ministerial Decrees 1 and 2 were issued in early 2015; any changes to these decrees are likely to be made before the project starts implementation in early 2016, and the pilot site activities (and selection of sites) can be adjusted if necessary. In fact, the design of the project calls for extensive training, as well as marine spatial planning, activities to take place prior to the implementation of fisheries / aquaculture management activities, which won't begin until early-mid 2017, allowing further time for adjustment to any changes in the regulatory and policy environment.	The capacity needs assessment under output 2.1.1 included a review of policies related to the implementation of Fisheries Improvement Programs and have advised on the project's intervention. The EAFM assessments for selected fisheries commodities and the EAFM FMP review for four FMAs done are also advising the best interventions based on the current situation. Best efforts are made to involve province level, district level	Low now

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
	This risk will be revised after consultation with MMAF.				officials and primary stake holders in the capacity building process. As of now all ISLME studies are in favour of continuing the regulations on overfishing of any kind and acceptable to Government and key stakeholders	
10	Different priorities and interests from local governments in managing marine resources might reduce willingness to adopt policy recommendations on small-scale fisheries	Low	Y	This being addressed by strong collaboration with local governments, not only the marine and fisheries officers but also the members of local government parliaments and the head of local government; the project will assess local government interests and integrate these interests in developing policies to manage small-scale fisheries	Strategies to involve local governments developed in all pilot-level interventions. Province and District authorities well involved in the activities now. The data collection management, e log book VMAs all aimed at SSF in the project.	
11	Existing public views and cultural barriers with regard to the role of women in fisheries and aquaculture may affect the willingness of some stakeholders to mainstream gender	Low	Y	The project will work to improve awareness of and support for the role of women in both fisheries and aquaculture at the management level and in livelihoods activities, targeting both the general public and decision makers.	A gender analysis was part of the 13 village planning exercises and given greater focus to gender aspects. In Timor Leste specific interventions are designed for	

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
	considerations into these sectors.				capacitating women in post-harvest fisheries capabilities	
12	Lack of political commitment from national or provincial authorities to effectively implement stronger port controls	Low	Y	<p>If serious port of convenience or other IUU issues related to port controls emerge, FAO and RCU will work closely with national agencies to raise awareness of the importance of effective Port Control.</p> <p>There is strong interest of MMAF and MAF to implement the Port State Measures Agreement. The project and other FAO interventions will help the ministries convince their political leadership</p>	<p>A detailed national level focus group discussion was held in Indonesia highlighted national and transboundary actions needed. The 2nd PSC meeting also flagged the need for bilateral meetings between Indonesia and Timor-Leste and now to be taken up soon. A MCS workshop in East Kalimantan also addressed this issue. A separate PSMA capacity building project by FAO HQ and further supportive interventions under ISLME project is to address this issue. PSMA is one main focus of the project training for province level fishery supervisors and port masters.</p>	

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
					The fourth meeting of parties on PSMA hosted by Indonesia is an evidence of its commitment now. Online PSMA orientation planned for Timor- Leste. Timor Leste now party to PSMA	
13	Lack of political will to (i) cooperate on IUU issues across borders and (ii) to provide greater authority for IUU risk assessment and response at local levels, could impact activities to strengthen monitoring and reporting of transboundary IUU fishing	Low	Y	During the project preparation phase, both MMAF and MAF expressed their interest in and intention to explore mechanisms for transboundary cooperation on IUU fishing. To further this goal, Output 3.1.2 of the project includes activities to support the two countries in creating a formal agreement for cooperation in using the INDESO system, as well as establishing communication and data transfer arrangements and arranging for training of Timor-Leste operators. The project also will encourage MMAF and MAF to grant more authority to local agencies to participate in monitoring and response to IUU fishing activities, and will pilot this approach at the transboundary project pilot site.	A detailed national level focus group discussion was held in Indonesia highlighted national and transboundary actions needed. Similar meeting also held in Timor- Leste. The 2 nd PSC meeting also flagged the need for bilateral meetings between Indonesia and Timor-Leste and to take place soon. A MCS workshop in East Kalimantan also addressed this issue. The MCS stock taking and road map shows clear paths ahead	

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
14	The special conditions due to the COVID 19 pandemic affected the delivery of the project work by affecting meetings, trainings and field visits. During 2020 the government priority shifted to rehabilitation works from fisheries and ecosystem management.	Low	N	More strategic planning by rearranging desk studies prior to meetings and field visits and streamlining the activities to help sustainable livelihoods and vulnerability reduction. Extension of the project period to complete delayed activities. Conducting as many inclusive online or hybrid meetings and workshops involving all stakeholders	Many of the current activities during pandemic were rearranged to start with desk studies and meeting conducted online and being successfully organized. The project is extended to December 2023. Soon after that intensive face to face consultation and training taking place remedying the situation	
15	The delayed and incomplete delivery of the TDA outputs by the TDA lead due to personal problems including health issues had seriously affected the TDA SAP process of the project	Medium to high	N	Engage another agency to finalise the TDA based on the available out puts from the TDA lead and simultaneously starting the SAP process based on the causal chain analysis and leverage points already developed	The TDA in completion stage now after engaging a university in Indonesia and consultants in Timor-Leste guided by an international expert. The SAP process also started with same team and proceeding well.	Low now

Project overall risk rating (Low, Moderate, Substantial or High):

FY2022 rating	FY2023 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2023 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
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Medium Low

The rating has changed from Medium to Low as enough mitigative measures are taken and the project is given a no cost extension

7. Follow-up on Mid-term review or supervision mission (only for projects that have conducted an MTR)

If the project had an MTR or a supervision mission, please report on how the recommendations were implemented during this fiscal year as indicated in the Management Response or in the supervision mission report.

MTR or supervision mission recommendations	Measures implemented <u>during this Fiscal Year</u>
<p>Recommendation 1: It is critical that the TDA and SAP processes are well coupled - ensure technical people are involved in both processes to ensure the SAP is evidence based and grounded in science, actions are at the right scale and there is strong ownership from relevant institutions, and they have an ability to be implemented.</p>	<p>The TDA development had undergone all the essential stakeholder consultations, but the completion was affected by non-delivery of final reports by the earlier international consultant. This was remedied with PSC permission engaging an Indonesia based University service provider and consultants from Timor- Leste guided by another International TDA SAP guide. The National Scientific Advisory Group was expanded by involving more experts from academia and the TDA in the final stage now. The SAP is also being developed by the same group and work is in good progress fully involving the two government counterparts and other stakeholders</p>
<p>Recommendation 2: Going into the SAP development phase, steps should be taken to secure significant political will from Ministers in both countries to ensure the value of the Project is clearly understood and that senior officials understand that another project is to follow that will see the implementation of the SAP where the value will be realized, both within communities, at the national level and for transboundary issues. This can be achieved through regular briefings with relevant Ministers, beyond fisheries. Of most importance is ensuring there is strong political will and support (resources and stakeholder acceptance) to endorse the ISLME approach, collaborate on transboundary issues and adopt and implement the SAP using EBA/EAFM/EAA approaches.</p>	<p>The SAP work plan is finalized and initiated in consultation with NSAG members from both governments which includes officers from different directorates. They have agreed to organize meeting with other directors in the respective ministries and with other related ministries as SAP process progress.</p> <p>In Timor-Leste the Inter-ministerial committee already organized by ATSEA 2 project would be the platform form to take this forward</p> <p>During SAP finalization a high-level bilateral meeting involving Indonesia and Timor-Leste is planned to ensure joint ownership of SAP especially on transboundary issues</p>

<p>The Project should work to ensure transboundary and environmental issues are identified as priorities of fisheries ministries in both countries and linked to diplomatic actions by national ministries and embassies dealing with foreign affairs. Other actions to strengthen ties between implementing and diplomatic ministries are required to build rapport to secure ongoing ownership of the implementation of the SAP, both at the transboundary and national levels by each country.</p>	
<p>Recommendation 3: The ISLME project would greatly benefit from a dedicated ‘communications and knowledge management team’ – which understands the importance of communicating project activities, results, and also understands tools for project engagement/ participation (i.e. Facebook, webinars, email lists, ‘shared drives’ for sharing reports/resources) – and builds a ‘community of stakeholders’.</p>	<p>A well-qualified and experience Communication consultant was appointed and she is working closely with the project team and the partners especially MMAF Indonesia and MAF Timor-Leste also with support of the FAO Indonesia communication officer and IT officer to address this recommendation. Please see results under the knowledge management section below. The stall of ISLME project at a GEF Asia Pacific event in Bali Indonesia in January 2023 was a hit among others</p>
<p>Recommendation 4: Increase the frequency of sharing of learnings and take more advantage of the transboundary nature of the Project to allow Timor-Leste to learn more about how Indonesia deals with issues and to work better together rather than working separately. Learning exchanges for government officials could be considered to help increase the capacity of Timor-Leste.</p>	<p>The PSC meetings and the regional meeting on TDA SAP have created this opportunity. An exposure visit of Timor-Leste officers to Indonesia is also planned in July 2023</p>

<p>Recommendation 5 The most suitable approach to improve visibility of the Project with the Minister in Timor-Leste should be determined. For example, regular briefing and involvement at the Minister's office level with advisors may be sufficient. Steps should be taken to allow for members to remain on the NSAG regardless of when their position changes within the government. This will require approval from the Minister based on a specific internal dispatch order in coordination with Director General of Fisheries at MAF.</p>	<p>The action to address this recommendation has already been initiated by involving the State Secretariat of Fisheries (SSF) in MAF Timor-Leste in all important meetings.</p> <p>The same NSAG members was expected continue for SAP phase with approval of MMAF in Indonesia and MAF in Timor-Leste. But both ministries suggested change of two members each as they had either retired or changed their responsibilities in Government. But rest of the earlier members and newly added academia member are contributing very well.</p>
<p>Recommendation 6 Regular project task force meetings could be introduced by the Budget Holder, Lead Technical Officer and the funding liaison officer in Rome. The purpose would be to discuss managerial issues and key technical challenges or substance that effect managerial issues. This could allow, say quarterly forward planning to strengthen project planning and performance and allow Lead Technical Officer and Budget Holder to understand upcoming activities and then support technical teams to do the work without delays and review processes. This would also allow all participating in meetings to understand the bigger picture and streamline processes</p>	<p>The PTF meeting are being organized at critical decision points especially before the project steering committee meetings. But all PTF members are updated of the progress and issues by mail</p>
<p>Recommendation 7 The process for engaging and managing international and national consultants should be reviewed to ensure adequate reference checks are undertaken, the consultants put forward to undertake the work are the ones who do it and contractual</p>	<p>When national expertise is available in many cases as in Indonesia, the proportion of international consultancy is reduced. But careful and transparent selection of service provider/ consultant are followed. Enough opportunities are now provided to allow national capacity building of agencies/consultants and experts part of the process now</p>

<p>obligations are met. Additional 'criteria' should be applied for companies/consultants/individuals, to be classified (and paid) as 'international' consultants, beyond employment history. For e.g. referee reports, recent publications, etc. For 'organisations' which consult, all projects should have a minimum percentage of time (days) performed by 'international consultants' on the project team to provide quality assurance. It is important to get the balance right between building capacity of national consultants and receiving high quality expert products, particularly where budgets for international consultants have been reduced. If capacity building of national consultants is a priority, then an adequate, separate budget item should be allocated, and it included in the project design as part of standard activities. It is important that the consulting company also ensures that there is quality assurance of the deliverable prior to submission</p>	
<p>Recommendation 8 A streamlined approach for collecting co-finance information is required for both countries. Introduce a national Project Management Unit (PMU) within MAF to coordinate program delivery and ensure co-financing commitments are adopted within government budgets and managed accordingly to assist in Timor-Leste. In Indonesia, have the responsibility for recording co-financing allocated to a senior officer within MMAF to provide for a coordinated approach.</p>	<p>This is already conveyed to MMAF Indonesia and MAF Timor-Leste. Both MMAF and MAF are able to provide details now</p>

<p>Recommendation 9 Consideration should be given to employing a project assistant to assist the National Project Officer in Indonesia to allow for improved processes and improve the timeliness of decision making</p>	<p>The process of recruiting the project asst advanced, but was stopped by MMAF with an explanation that the national activities are coming to an end now and the project extension call for judicial use of budget. But some serious health issues and the unfortunate death of the National Project Officer Indonesia during the fiscal year affected the work seriously. Now a new but experience NPO is recruited to help complete the project activities</p>
<p>Recommendation 10 With the delays experienced by the Project, as a matter of urgency the PSC should review and optimise the workplan to ensure that what is still to be done can be achieved within the extended timeframe. It will be important to ensure a strategic and flexible approach to implement a modified workplan to achieve the project goal, leverage adaptations to build sustainability (maximise production of virtual materials/systems), mainstream gender equity and human rights aspects and ensure value (by way of onground outcomes) are seen by governments. It will be important to balance spending the funds provided while maintaining quality outcomes that increase tangible benefits to beneficiaries and stakeholders wanting to participate.</p>	<p>This was discussed in the NPSC meeting in both countries followed by the PSC meeting held in August 2022. The project had been provided a no cist extension till end of 2023 and the works re scheduled based on priorities.</p>
<p>Recommendation 11 Leadership and facilitation training should be undertaken for those leading meetings within government to ensure meetings are action oriented and outcome focussed, and decisions/actions documented. A formal 'outcome' and 'actions arising' system should be introduced for all meetings to record outcomes and decisions and actions, so that actions are not lost, and progress tracked. To better balance time</p>	<p>The proposal for leadership and facilitation training was turned down by MMAF Indonesia and so not proceeded. But more structured meeting to review and advise work continuing</p>

<p>spent on substance versus administration issues and improve alignment with departmental priorities (including co-financing), government officials at all levels need to be more actively engaged. Less reliance needs to be placed on one-on-one informal discussions. Monthly or quarterly meetings should be held for key project team members, led by MMAF in Indonesia and MAF in Timor-Leste, to understand progress, undertake forward planning, discuss budget and logistics implications and identify solutions to address issues effecting implementation. A set standard agenda should be used where administration issues are discussed last</p>	
<p>Recommendation 12 An exit strategy should be developed for the Project as a matter of urgency so that planning and activities can be amended and adapted as required to ensure transboundary and related national activities are included in ministerial/ government departmental budgets and programs, ongoing capacity is in place within governments and other stakeholders, and gaps in capacity are understood and can be addressed, such as in preparing proposals for funding to support implementation beyond the Project. Capacity needs and priorities that may affect implementation should also be identified and planned for</p>	<p>An exit strategy will be prepared and sent for approval to the PTF and next PSC. This will be taken up simultaneous with SAP process</p> <p>FAO in consultation with GEFSEC will develop a PIF under GEF8 for SAP implementation phase if time permits.</p>
<p>Recommendation 13 A gender strategy should be included in the SAP that emphasizes the importance of Indonesia and</p>	<p>The gender strategy is being addressed as a priority in the SAP development, with the engagement of a gender expert. The contribution to SDG 5, 13 and 14 would also be addressed.</p>

<p>Timor-Leste Governments engaging national stakeholders in addressing challenges for women arising from the UN SDG 5 on Gender Equality; participation into combating SDG 13 on climate change; and addressing the threats to marine life when meeting SDG 14 on life below waters. Particularly for Timor-Leste and East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) province of Indonesia, it will be important to adopt specific mitigation and adaptation actions that compliment and benefit community initiatives. Sharing of information and resources between countries, strategic cooperation through the Women Leaders Forum of the Coral Triangle and tapping into broader regional cooperation with other women in the maritime sector in Asia will be important</p>	
<p>Has the project developed an Exit Strategy? If yes, please summarize</p>	<p>Not yet</p>

8. Minor project amendments

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the GEF Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines²². Please describe any minor changes that the project has made under the relevant category or categories and provide supporting documents as an annex to this report if available.

Category of change	Provide a description of the change	Indicate the timing of the change	Approved by
Results framework	<p><u>Changes before this fiscal year.</u> Indonesia is already implementing the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management, so national activities under Outputs 2.1.1 to 2.1.5 were revised and adapted to the national context. For Indonesia the results of 2.5 is already addressed under outcomes 2.1 to 2.4. In addition, Indonesia added new outputs under 2.2, namely, 2.2.3 and 2.2.4. Under component 2 in Timor-Leste, a Fishery Survey of the northern waters of Indonesia was carried out as per the request of the Government.</p> <p><u>During the Fiscal year</u> Due to the need of a no cost extension some of the results in the results framework reallocated or adjusted without any substantial change in the overall objectives to be achieved, reflected in the PSC meeting report and also in the third revision of the Implementation</p>	<p>January 2019</p> <p>August 2022 and January 2023</p>	<p>FAO, MMAF Indonesia and MAF Timor-Leste</p>

²² Source: <https://www.thegef.org/council-meeting-documents/guidelines-project-and-program-cycle-policy-2020-update>

	Arrangement with Indonesia		
Components and cost	The Implementation Arrangement (IA) signed by FAO and MMAF Indonesia is an additional document to Project document. The changes mentioned above was made	January 2019	FAO and MMAF Indonesia
Institutional and implementation arrangements	NA		
Financial management	As per the IA signed by FAO with MMAF Indonesia, apart from the FAO finance reporting mechanisms, for Indonesia separate hand over note for Indonesia part of the expenses are made and submitted, earlier quarterly but now half yearly	January 2019	FAO and MMAF Indonesia
Implementation schedule	Project NTE extended to 31 Dec 2023	Sep 2022	PSC and FAO
Executing Entity	NA		
Executing Entity Category	NA		
Minor project objective change	NA		
Safeguards			
Risk analysis	Only added risks related to COVID 19 pandemic and undue delay of TDA process due to delayed and incomplete output delivery by TDA lead	COVID 19 risk covered in PIR 2021 Delayed TDA risk in last PIR. The issue of incomplete TDA addressed and now almost completed the TDA work	FA) ISLME project
Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%	NA		
Co-financing	No changes made. But some of the co-financing agencies like CSIRO and WCS identified in project document formulation stage is no more working in the areas within ISLME		

	now. So little co finance reported from this sources.		
Location of project activity	Among pilot sites only one site East Flores In Indonesia aimed at addressing small pelagic fisheries has changed. Instead sardinella fisheries in all FMAs are being assessed, and FMA714 is targeted for Marine habitat conservation review and recommendations based on the new Indonesian policies		
Other minor project amendment (define)			

9. Stakeholders' Engagement

Please report on progress and results and challenges on stakeholder engagement (based on the description of the Stakeholder engagement plan) included at CEO Endorsement/Approval during this reporting period.

Stakeholder name	Type of partnership	Progress and results on Stakeholders' Engagement	Challenges on stakeholder engagement
Government institutions			
Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Indonesia	Executing partner	Intensive engagement in planning and implementation of activities	Process and communication delays. The change in the officers in charge of the project also took some time for familiarisation of the project. Need to adopt to certain changes in the Government policies. But being addressed well and direct communication after the pandemic has taken care of this challenge to a great extent
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Timor - Leste	Executing partner	Intensive engagement in planning and implementation of activities	Process and communication delays are serious. The internal issues in the Ministry too some times affect the project. Being addressed to the best extent by NPA and FAO Timor- Leste
NGOs²³			
Universities especially with Faculties of marine sciences and fisheries	Work partners as service providers and expert advisers and facilitators in different project activities	Good results with almost all universities engaged in ISLME work and quality outputs	Procedural delays both at SP and FAO some times also because of many works being handled by few on both sides
Non Governmental organisations having expertise in marine sciences and fishery sciences	Work partners as service providers and advisors as stakeholders in workshops and meetings	Good results with almost all NGO part engaged in ISLME work and quality outputs	Procedural delays both at SP and FAO sometimes also because of many works being handled by few on both sides

²³ Non-government organizations

	Yayasan Mitra Laut Sejahtera, Yayasan Cinta Laut Indonesia Yayasan Cinta Laut Indonesia, Yayasan Padmi Yasa Mandiri, Yayasan Rekam Jejak Alam Nusantara		
International NGOs and Developmental agencies including UN agencies engaged in similar works	Important stakeholders in information exchange and to ensure supplementing and complimenting each others works. Some also as service partners	Good information exchange and working partnership	Difference in work priorities, work areas and timelines at times
Fisher associations	Take parts in different meetings and focus group discussions related to EAFM and other marine ecosystem issues and provides good feedback and ambassadors of good practices being promoted	Effectiveness and ownership of activities increased	Language, communication and access barriers
Private sector entities	Work partners as service providers PT Kita Bumi Global, Pt Mitra Asri Bayu Perkasa, , PT. Ocean	Good results	Procedural delays both at SP and FAO sometimes also because of many works being handled by few on both sides

	Solution Indonesia, CV Karya Maju		
Others²⁴			
Fishermen and women	Take part in different meetings and focus group discussions related to EAFM and on the marine ecosystem issues and provides good feedback. Ambassadors of good practices being promoted. Beneficiaries to many field level capacity building process of pilot interventions such as VMA devices, IMTA and EAA pilots	Effectiveness and ownership of activities increased	Language, communication and access barriers. Many of of ISLME activities being aimed at policy makers and Government functionaries opportunities to reach out directly to fishers are limited
New stakeholders identified			

²⁴ They can include, among others, community-based organizations (CBOs), Indigenous Peoples organizations, women's groups, private sector companies, farmers, universities, research institutions, and all major groups as identified, for example, in Agenda 21 of the 1992 Rio Earth Summit and many times again since then

10. Gender Mainstreaming

Information on Progress on Gender-responsive measures as documented at CEO Endorsement/Approval in the gender action plan or equivalent (when applicable) during this reporting period.

Category	Yes/No	Briefly describe progress and results achieved during this reporting period.
Gender analysis or an equivalent socio-economic assessment made at formulation or during execution stages.	No	No detailed Gender analysis is done yet. But brief gender analysis is made within the TDA thematic studies for both countries and also in the working the final TDA document. The SAP process is also involving a gender specialist to address gender perspectives in SAP
Any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?	Yes	<p>This is being addressed in all EAMF assessments and Fisheries management plan and review or development as there are specific gender indicators</p> <p>The 13 advance village planning exercise had addresses gender specific issues to be addressed. In Timor-Leste specific gender focused training on post-harvest fisheries have specifically empowered women in this area</p>
Indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality (as identified at project design stage):		
a) closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources	No	This is being addressed in all EAFM assessments and Fisheries management plan and review or development as there are specific gender indicators. Also being addressed in SAP
b) improving women's participation and decision making	Yes	Most of the EAFM or other meetings encourages women participation
c) generating socio-economic benefits or services for women	Yes	This is being addressed d in the Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and will be focussed also in the Strategic Action programme. This will also be addressed in the advance village planning done for 13 villages in Indonesia. These are village profile development, institutional and human resources
M&E system with gender-disaggregated data?	Yes	<p><i>Please provide progress on gender sensitive indicators of the project results framework.</i></p> <p>Gender disaggregated information of participants/ beneficiaries in each meeting FGD activities collected</p> <p>Also being developed for SAP</p>

Staff with gender expertise	No	
Any other good practices on gender		

11. Knowledge Management Activities

Knowledge activities / products (when applicable), as outlined in Knowledge Management Approach approved at CEO Endorsement / Approval, during this reporting period.

<p>Does the project have a knowledge management strategy? If not, how does the project collect and document good practices? Please list relevant good practices that can be learned and shared from the project thus far.</p>	<p>The project does not have Knowledge Management Strategy. However, knowledge management is practiced and promoted throughout all project activities. Newsletter, videos of reports and field activities, policy briefs and project reports were developed, reviewed and after securing FAO clearance, they are uploaded into FAO Indonesia & Headquarters repository, “<i>Sobat Pangan</i>” (meaning Friends of Food (resilience)) youtube channel managed by FAO Indonesia; and shared with the IW:Learn.</p> <p>In 18 April 2023, ISLME, with the support of FAO Headquarter, established its website, accessible below: https://www.fao.org/in-action/indonesian-seas-large-marine-ecosystem</p> <p>The project identifies good practices from discussions with key partners, service providers and field stakeholders. Success stories from project implementation were documented in the format of articles, social media updates, posters and audio-visual materials (in-house videos and public service ads) and uploaded in websites and various platforms managed by FAO Indonesia and Headquarter and shared with IW:Learn website</p> <p>Relevant good practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -use findings from project reports to develop knowledge products, when possible -talk to stakeholders and gather success stories, implementation progress/achievements and solutions to challenges -identify field partners or community members benefiting from ISLME project initiatives (including women and youth) who show active involvement, ideas and initiatives and strong concrete contributions to their community or project implementation.
<p>Does the project have a communication strategy? Please provide a brief overview of the communications successes and challenges this year.</p>	<p>The project developed a communication strategy in 2019 in a FAO ISLME-MMAF-MAF meeting. It highlighted communications and media works around project activities and commemoration days.</p> <p>Success:</p>

	<p>- Raised the project's ending IUU fishing interventions at the MMAF talkshow, ahead of the PSMA 4th MoP in Bali</p> <p>- Highlighted ISLME project activities at the GEF Asia Pacific Workshop and the National Dialogue Indonesia in 8-19 January 2023. ISLME project was selected as one of the participants to share its project information as a Learning Station booth. The community-based IMTA project managed to attract some participants from the Pacific islands (which have similar climate) to learn more from ISLME experience for adoption. All print and video materials displayed during the event are accessible here: JAN2023 GEF AsPacWorkshop and Natl Discussion Ind and ISLME videos. This was a high success covered widely</p> <p>https://www.jakartadaily.id/health/pr-1626504780/food-and-agriculture-organization-showcase-work-on-aquatic-inland-and-marine-biodiversity-in-bali</p> <p>b. FAO Hadirkan Karya untuk Ekonomi Biru Indonesia https://atnews.id/portal/news/16686</p> <p>c. https://www.antaraneews.com/berita/3344253/proyek-kerja-sama-fao-dan-kkp-jadi-sorotan-di-lokakarya-gef-di-bali</p> <p>d. https://bali.antaraneews.com/berita/304908/proyek-kerja-sama-fao-dan-kkp-jadi-perhatian-di-lokakarya-gef-di-bali</p> <p>e. https://mataram.antaraneews.com/berita/248823/proyek-kerja-sama-fao-dan-kkp-jadi-sorotan-lokakarya-gef</p> <p>f. https://bisnis.tempo.co/read/1678196/gef-selenggarakan-lokakarya-asia-pasifik-di-bali-fao-dan-kkp-tampilkan-ekonomi-biru</p> <p>g. https://www.msn.com/id-id/ekonomi/bisnis/fao-selenggarakan-lokakarya-gef-asia-pasifik-di-bali-tampilkan-ekonomi-biru/ar-AA16c4FG?li=AAfuAgL</p> <p>h. https://id.berita.yahoo.com/proyek-kerja-sama-fao-dan-170707596.html</p> <p>i. https://en.tempo.co/read/1678434/fao-presents-blue-economy-works-in-bali</p> <p>j. https://www.viva.co.id/berita/nasional/1564549-dukung-ekonomi-biru-fao-hadirkan-karya-dalam-lokakarya-gef-asia-pasifik-di-bali</p> <p>k. https://indonews.id/artikel/329831/FAO-Hadirkan-Karya-untuk-Ekonomi-Biru-Indonesia-pada-Lokakarya-GEF-Asia-Pasifik-di-Bali/</p> <p>l. https://temposiana.com/fao-presents-blue-economy-works-in-bali/</p> <p>m. https://headtopics.com/id/dukung-ekonomi-biru-fao-hadirkan-karya-dalam-lokakarya-gef-asia-pasifik-di-bali-33934356</p>
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	<p>n. https://klikbulukumba.com/fao-mempersembahkan-blue-economy-works-di-bali/</p> <p>Challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Media is more interested in big project activities and at national level; not so much on the sub-national policy works <p>Good practice:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -need to work closely with MMAF's Media & Public Relation unit to tap into their media network. -offer communication support to provincial and district-level Marine Affairs and Fisheries Offices when they are organizing newsworthy events/activities. This is an opportunity for communication-related knowledge/skill transfer and helps strengthen partnership.
<p>Please share a human-interest story from your project, focusing on how the project has helped to improve people's livelihoods while contributing to achieving the expected Global Environmental Benefits. Please indicate any Socio-economic Co-benefits that were generated by the project. Include at least one beneficiary quote and perspective, and please also include related photos and photo credits.</p>	<p>PIR2023 Human story IMTA Dr Nurliah.docx Please see annex 1</p>
<p>Please provide links to related website, social media account</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO in Indonesia Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations • FAO Indonesia (@FAOIndonesia) / Twitter • https://www.fao.org/in-action/indonesian-seas-large-marine-ecosystem • SOBAT PANGAN - YouTube
<p>Please provide a list of publications, leaflets, video materials, newsletters, or other communications assets published on the web.</p>	<p>Newsletter:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ISLME Newsletter, Issue #4 https://www.fao.org/3/cb9356en/cb9356en.pdf 2. ISLME Newsletter, Issue #5: Project News: The Indonesian Seas Large Marine Ecosystem, January 2022 - Issue #5 (fao.org) 3. ISLME Newsletter, Issue#6 : http://www.fao.org/3/cc3802en/cc3802en.pdf <p>Videos</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The Indonesian Seas Large Marine Ecosystem (ISLME) project supports BSC Harvest Strategy - YouTube

	<p>-2023 International Day against IUU fishing: ISLME project supports Indonesia to end IUU Fishing to protect ecosystem & resources sustainability - YouTube</p> <p>-Improved Indonesia-Timor-Leste partnership for Transboundary Sustainability https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rBFuj6G3m8o</p> <p>-Boat registration: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gbnfXHnrWDk</p> <p>In the pipeline, currently under review:</p> <p>-Policy brief on Monitoring, Control Surveillance stocktaking -Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis brief – a leaflet</p> <p>-Videos:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 videos on Waste Management at Morodemak Fishing Port, • 1 on ISLME ecosystem valuation • On TDA and SAP
Please indicate the Communication and/or knowledge management focal point's name and contact details	<p>Ms. Maria Endah Hulupi Communications Specialist Email: maria.hulupi@fao.org Mobile: +62 821 3835 3424</p>

12. Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Involvement

Are Indigenous Peoples and local communities involved in the project (as per the approved Project Document)? If yes, please briefly explain.

If applicable, please describe the process and current status of on-going/completed, legitimate consultations to obtain Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) with the indigenous communities.

Not applicable as no indigenous communities are involved in the project pilot sites directly

Do indigenous peoples and or local communities have an active participation in the project activities? If yes, briefly describe how.

13. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing ²⁵	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing ²⁶	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2023	Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm or closure (confirmed by the review/evaluation team)	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project
National Government,	Govt of Indonesia	Kind	12,550,000	15,110,477		National Government,
National Government,	Govt of Timor Leste (kind)	Kind	2,634,000	162,397	104,727	National Government,
National Government,	Govt of Timor Leste (kind)	Grant		4,781,188	269,787	National Government,
Bilateral	CSIRO	Kind	2,740,000	0	0	Bilateral
INGO	WorldFish	Kind	1,200,000	3,056,079	1,196,746	INGO
Bilateral	NZAID	Kind	2,450,000	110,381	105,381	Bilateral
INGO	Wildlife Conservation Society	Kind	120,000	90,900	90,900	INGO
GEF Agency	FAO (grant)	Kind	2,450,000	653,586	376,666	GEF Agency

²⁵Sources of Co-financing may include: GEF Agency, Donor Agency, Recipient Country Government, Private Sector, Civil Society Organization, Beneficiaries, Other.

²⁶Grant, Loan, Equity Investment, Guarantee, In-Kind, Public Investment, Other (please refer to the *Guidelines on co-financing* for definitions)

https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/GEF_FI_GN_01_Cofinancing_Guidelines_2018.pdf

GEF Agency	FAO (Kind)	Kind	120,000	260,000	90,900	GEF Agency
		TOTAL	25,114,000	24,225,008	2,235,107	

Please explain any significant changes in project co-financing since Project Document signature, or differences between the anticipated and actual rates of disbursement?

The project document was prepared in 2015-16 and the actual implementation started in 2019. There was further delay due to pandemic. So many of the expected co finance agencies such as CSIRO and partially even NZ Aid had changed their work priorities or completed expected works before the project started.

Annex 1. – GEF Performance Ratings Definitions

Development Objectives Rating. A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives.	
Highly Satisfactory (HS)	Project is expected to achieve or exceed all its major global environmental objectives, and yield substantial global environmental benefits, without major shortcomings. The project can be presented as “good practice”
Satisfactory (S)	Project is expected to achieve most of its major global environmental objectives, and yield satisfactory global environmental benefits, with only minor shortcomings
Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	Project is expected to achieve most of its major relevant objectives but with either significant shortcomings or modest overall relevance. Project is expected not to achieve some of its major global environmental objectives or yield some of the expected global environment benefits
Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)	Project is expected to achieve its major global environmental objectives with major shortcomings or is expected to achieve only some of its major global environmental objectives
Unsatisfactory (U)	Project is expected not to achieve most of its major global environment objectives or to yield any satisfactory global environmental benefits
Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)	The project has failed to achieve, and is not expected to achieve, any of its major global environment objectives with no worthwhile benefits

Implementation Progress Rating. A rating of the extent to which the implementation of a project’s components and activities is in compliance with the project’s approved implementation plan.	
Highly Satisfactory (HS)	Implementation of all components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised implementation plan for the project. The project can be resented as “good practice”
Satisfactory (S)	Implementation of most components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan except for only a few that are subject to remedial action
Moderately Satisfactory (MS)	Implementation of some components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with some components requiring remedial action
Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)	Implementation of some components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with most components requiring remedial action.
Unsatisfactory (U)	Implementation of most components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan
Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)	Implementation of none of the components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.

Risk rating will assess the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risk of projects should be rated on the following scale:	
High Risk (H)	There is a probability of greater than 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks.
Substantial Risk (S)	There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face substantial risks
Moderate Risk (M)	There is a probability of between 26% and 50% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only moderate risk
Low Risk (L)	There is a probability of up to 25% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only low risks

Annex 2.

GEO LOCATION INFORMATION

The Location Name, Latitude and Longitude are required fields insofar as an Agency chooses to enter a project location under the set format. The Geo Name ID is required in instances where the location is not exact, such as in the case of a city, as opposed to the exact site of a physical infrastructure. The Location & Activity Description fields are optional. Project longitude and latitude must follow the Decimal Degrees WGS84 format and Agencies are encouraged to use at least four decimal points for greater accuracy. Users may add as many locations as appropriate. Web mapping applications such as [OpenStreetMap](#) or [GeoNames](#) use this format. Consider using a conversion tool as needed, such as: <https://coordinates-converter.com> Please see the Geocoding User Guide by clicking [here](#)

Location Name	Latitude	Longitude	Geo Name ID	Location & Activity Description

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions is taking place as appropriate.

Annex 1

Human Interest story

Promoting IMTA adoption to boost fisheries productivity, small farmers livelihood.

WEST NUSA TENGGARA, Indonesia, 06 June 2023: Indonesia is an important fisheries producing country with high potential growth from both wild capture and mariculture. To enhance mariculture productivity in a sustainable manner, the FAO/GEF-supported Indonesian Seas Large Marine Ecosystem (ISLME) project initiated a pilot to promote the adoption of the Integrated Multitrophic Aquaculture (IMTA) in two villages in Lombok, East Nusa Tenggara, namely Gerupuk and Teluk Betok villages, based on a 2021 assessment findings, carried out by the Mataram University.



Dr. Nurliah (fourth from left) with local farmers during a monitoring visit to an IMTA facility.

”The result of water quality test and nutrient concentration in several sites in Lombok show that these areas, as in many sites across Indonesia, have huge potential and favorable climate. So, IMTA system can be developed and further promoted,” said Dr. Nurliah from the Mataram University Learning Center for Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries Management (EAFM).

Since September 2022, the university has established IMTA activity at the two villages, growing sand lobster (*Panulirus homarus*), silver pomfret (*Pampus argenteus*), abalone and seaweed, involving local community farmers. IMTA is a system where farmers can grow several different species, among others finfish, molluscs, seaweed in one facility. The species are selected to allow the waste from one species to become feed for the other species and therefore, help minimize the effects to the ecosystem.

Seaweed requires 30-45 days to harvest and it can be planted in cycles to ensure periodic income for farmers until it is time for lobster and silver pomfret harvest in eight to 12 months. The first seaweed harvest was in early November 2022 and yield around 1 400 kg from 15 floating rafts, each size 10-metre by 10-metre in Teluk Betok village. Around 1 300 kg of the yield was used as new seeds and the remaining for dried seaweed. The initial harvest in Gerupuk village from 1.5 floating rafts of the same size was all used as new seeds to be farmed in four rafts belonging to local community farmers.



A 170-gram female sand lobster with eggs at one of the ISLME-supported IMTA facilities.

Dr. Nurliah explained that sand lobster seeds, initially weighing between 50-100 grams, showed good growth in the first three months, so did the silver pomfret. After seven months, the lobsters grew to around 170 grams on average and some female lobsters were found bearing eggs. Favorable climate, quality feed, good monitoring, farmers’ knowledge, skill and diligence to provide proper care of the species and facility are necessary to ensure good growth and survival rate. High rainfall is especially not ideal for seaweed as it often leads to sedimentation.

Dr. Nurliah shared some of the main challenges including lack of access to good seeds and quality feed. Currently, quality feed is not easily available in smaller quantity and can only be purchased at a minimum quantity of 1 tonne per order. When the price of *ikan rucah* (anchovy-like fish, commonly used as feed) is also high, farmers use fresh water small fish as substitute. This particular challenge raises the need to produce alternative feed, providing balanced nutrients and at an affordable price.

From this pilot, the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries with FAO's support, has developed a module on community-based IMTA, providing useful information on farming techniques, materials used, estimated budget, licence, etc, to facilitate wider adoption by community members. The IMTA system, she added, does not require high start-up capital, however to ensure success, community farmers' empowerment is needed to equip them with the necessary knowledge and basic skills to practice IMTA. "We also need to closely monitor and support farmers' activities. It is also useful to engage university students throughout the implementation process since they can help provide technical information and advise needed to guide community farmers," explained Dr. Nurliah.